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## BRITISH MINERS AGREE TO PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

Proposition That Piece Rates Be  
Increased to Correspond With  
Reduction in Hours Accepted  
—47-Minute Hour as Basis

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—An official statement issued from 10 Downing Street after the conference between the government and the executive committee of the Miners Federation, which was concluded at noon, states that the agreement reached at that conference was that the government's proposal formulated yesterday be adopted. To carry out this arrangement it is necessary to fix a definite average reduction in the working time resulting from the introduction of a seven-hour day, and after examining all the figures it has been decided to accept 47 minutes as the basis of this calculation.

The formula submitted yesterday by the Premier for the consideration of the Miners Federation, after hearing the miners' side of the case, was as follows:

Accepting and acting on the basis laid down in Mr. Justice Sankey's interim report that the reduction in output will be less than 10 per cent, the government is prepared to say that pieceworkers will not suffer any loss of earnings. Piece rates will, therefore, be increased by an amount which on the average will be that necessary to correspond with a 10 per cent reduction in output.

### Further Proposal Is Made

The Premier at the same time proposed a method by which the formula could be put into a form for adoption in several districts that it might be examined by a small committee representing the coal miners department and the Miners Federation. The meeting this morning was held at the federation's office. A sub-committee appointed by the federation to discuss the application of the piece rate formula proposed by the government to various coal fields had also met representatives of the coal miners department last night and deliberated with them until a late hour.

Meanwhile the coal strike situation throughout the country is easier, numbers of men having returned to work. In Leigh, the miners have returned to the pits pending a settlement of the dispute by the Miners Federation, and in Nottinghamshire the miners are returning to work today as a result of the mass meeting held at Mansfield, when it was agreed that as a result of the concession made by the Government the men would resume work.

### Statement by Frank Hodges

In a statement regarding the agreement reached with the government, Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, states that a 14.2 per cent increase in rates has been obtained where the reduction in the working day is one hour and that in view of this agreement the federation's executive committee strongly urges upon all the affiliated districts the loyal execution of the decisions and the resumption of work. Regarding the execution of the agreement, Mr. Hodges explained that the Coal Controller will send a new formula out to the districts so that negotiations may be completed between the districts and their respective conciliation boards.

Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, remarked that the agreement coincided with the resolution passed at the Keswick conference with the only difference of one-tenth of 1 per cent. Mr. W. Straker, president of the Northumberland Miners Association, pronounced the agreement very fair and satisfactory and had no doubt it would be loyally executed throughout the Kingdom.

Export Prohibition Notice Withdrawn  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, Cardiff, Wales (Friday)—The notice prohibiting the export of coal from Cardiff which was posted up at the Exchange yesterday has been withdrawn. An official at the local Coal Controller's office states that a mistake was made and that no general order prohibiting exports to foreign countries has been issued.

Bakers Hand in Strike Notices  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, London, England (Friday)—Negotiations in the baking trade between masters and men in connection with the question of the abolition of night baking and the giving of a new minimum wage have reached a deadlock and the men have handed in strike notices, declaring that unless their demands are conceded they will strike on Aug. 2. In order to avoid national stoppage the Labor Ministry has intervened and invited a joint industrial council of the trade to a conference with Sir Robert Horne. The men are prepared to attend the conference, but the masters have taken the position that the Labor Ministry has no right to convene the meeting.

Outlook Believed Somewhat Easier  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, London, England (Thursday)—The public is relieved that the government has come to grips with the coal crisis

## FIVE RESERVATIONS UP TO PRESIDENT

Republican "Moderate" Senators  
Outline Basis Upon Which  
Ratification of Treaty Will  
Be Possible—Platform Stated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson is not personally opposed to reservations to the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant. His only reason, it became known yesterday, for opposing amendments to the treaty, is that the other nations, signatories to the document, may refuse to accede to it if amended and may insist on changes to suit particularistic views, thus delaying the advent of normal conditions throughout the world.

After a canvass of the sentiment entertained by "moderates" among Republican senators, the President is now considering five reservations submitted to him yesterday by Selden P. Spencer, Republican Senator from Missouri. This tentative program of reservations was presented at the President's own request.

The Missouri Senator told the President that some such reservations as those he recommended must be agreed upon if the treaty is to be ratified by the Senate. President Wilson retorted that his anxiety was the success of the treaty and the league covenant with the world, and not merely for its success in running the gauntlet of Senate opposition.

### Reservations Outlined

The reservations submitted to the President by Senator Spencer had to do with the Monroe Doctrine, internal questions, the right of Congress to decide what obligations the United States assumed under Article X of the league covenant, withdrawal from the league, and on the Shantung settlement, providing that it be reconsidered and remedied as soon as possible, and recording the regret of the United States that the Chinese province had been given summarily to Japan.

The Spencer reservations were submitted to the President in the form of a ratifying resolution, as follows:

"In executive session, Senate of the United States:

"Resolved (two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein), that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace between the allied and associated powers and Germany, signed on the 28th day of June, 1919, and presented to the Senate by the President on the 10th day of July, 1919.

### Declarations Explicit

"Resolved, further, that the advice and consent of the Senate to such ratification is given with the full understanding, which is made a part of the instrument of the ratification and is the basis of the consent of the United States to the treaty, and is the condition of the identification of the United States with the League of Nations, that nothing in the said treaty or in any part thereof shall ever be construed as in any degree either interfering with or restricting the following three essential principles which are a part of the established policy of the United States:

"First, that the Monroe Doctrine is an essential national policy of the United States, and that the necessity and extent of its application and enforcement are matters to be determined by the United States alone as the occasion for interpretation may from time to time arise, and without interference, direct or indirect, on the part of any nation.

### Internal Questions

"Second, that internal questions entirely domestic in character, such as immigration and tariff, notwithstanding certain international results that may from time to time naturally be connected therewith, are matters to be determined solely by the country in which they arise, and are under no circumstances to be regarded as

Before leaving, the President will send to the Senate all the information requested in various resolutions that he deems it expedient to furnish at this time, and the work of preparing this information is taking much of his time. Next week he will resume conferences with individual Republican senators, though it is not stated whether he will see all of them.

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Within the jurisdiction or under the control of the League of Nations.

"Third, that inasmuch as the United States is governed by a written Constitution, the provisions of which are supreme and controlling in this Republic over every act, legislative, executive, or judicial, and by such Constitution it is expressly provided that the power to declare war is vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States, it is apparent that the United States cannot bind itself in advance either to make war in the future or to send its army or navy into other lands for purposes of control, which is an act of war, without the express authorization of Congress at the time, and therefore, whether the United States, as the necessity for such action in the future may arise, shall by any military or naval force cooperate in maintaining any of the provisions of the League of Nations, is a matter which the Congress, under its right to determine for itself whether all international obligations have been entirely free to determine by what, in its judgment, is at the time consistent with the honor and interest and duty of the American people, with the further understanding that the right of the United States to withdraw from the League of Nations after giving notice of its intention so to withdraw after the expiration of the time prescribed by the covenant, includes the right to determine for itself whether all international obligations have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

The original text handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantau—who was at that time head of the German peace delegation—on May 7, the paper recalls, provided for the taking of a plebiscite in all three zones, but the Danish Government objected to the proposed procedure in case of the third zone, which is that nearest the German frontier, on the ground that material interest alone would lead the population to vote for Denmark and their German patriotism would attract them back to Prussia, so soon as it did not suit them to take refuge elsewhere. Some days, therefore, before handing to the Germans the final text of the treaty, the Council of Four decided, contrary to the conclusions of the commission of experts, to abandon the plebiscite in the third zone.

Art. 109 was altered accordingly, but the fact was overlooked that this article also provided for the evacuation of all three zones by German troops and authorities during the taking of the plebiscite. When the Council of Four altered the article, they included the Prussian Governor, who resides in Schleswig, in the list of those who must leave the area during the taking of the plebiscite, but in the same paragraph it is merely stipulated that the German troops and authorities "must evacuate the zone to the north of the line fixed above," which line encircles the first and third zones only. The paragraph in question is, therefore, contradictory and the question now remains open as to whether the third zone is to be evacuated or not.

In view of the attitude of the Germans hitherto in the region in question, Le Temps considers that the demarcation line will have to be strongly held unless all fear of German pressure is removed by the eventual evacuation of the third zone as originally stipulated.

Dr. Karl Renner of Peace Treaty  
VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Regarding the Austrian peace treaty, Dr. Karl Renner, the German-Austrian Chancellor and head of the peace delegation which visited St. Germain, in an interview published here, says:

"We are invited to an American duel—that is, we have the option of shooting ourselves or of being shot. Within the next 10 days the Austrian delegates must furnish proofs that Austria is willing to pay, with assets which are non-existent."

Dr. Alfred Rethi, managing director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, is quoted today as saying:

"Since the war, Austria has been stripped gradually of her possessions, until she is now deprived of what other countries consider necessities of life, as she is without food and without coal. The only solution for our people is emigration."

In February, 1919, he continued, Japan proposed the supervision of the Siberian railways by an international committee, under which John F. Stevens, an American railroad expert, would assume the direction of the Russian railway service corps. A recent report from Mr. Stevens shows that on parts of the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian Railway, six trains are now running each day, while a short time ago they were only able to run that number a week.

United States troops were sent to guard the railways so that the reorganization planned by Mr. Stevens could be carried out. About 8000 American soldiers, under Gen. W. S. Graves, are engaged solely in this task, mainly around Vladivostok. Their orders are not to interfere in Russian affairs. Partisan bands with no settled connection with any organized government menace the railways, and must be held at bay.

President Wilson says the population of Siberia and Kolchak people look to the United States for assistance, and that much help already has been given.

If American troops are withdrawn, the Japanese will require that Mr. Stevens and his railway experts shall be withdrawn, and then chaos may be expected in Siberia.

Congress Arranged for Aug. 31

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Delegates of the devastated districts will meet in a congress here on Aug. 31.

A committee of 30 members will be created in each of the invaded departments.

Plans for Coal Commission Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Louis Loucheur, a member of the Supreme Economic Council, conferred yesterday at Versailles with Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German peace delegation, and a German engineer, Mr. Schmidt, to settle the details of a meeting of the coal commission, which begins its sittings today.

The German Government has

## SCHLESWIG AND PLEBISCITE ISSUE

Discrepancy in Paragraph in the  
Peace Treaty Causes Doubt as  
to Question of the Germans  
Evacuating the Third Zone

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—With reference to the proposed dispatch of an allied battalion to Schleswig to assure liberty of vote, when the plebiscite is taken there, Le Temps considers that the adequacy or otherwise of such a force depends on the interpretation of Article 109 of the Versailles treaty.

The original text handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantau—who was at that time head of the German peace delegation—on May 7, the paper recalls, provided for the taking of a plebiscite in all three zones, but the Danish Government objected to the proposed procedure in case of the third zone, which is that nearest the German frontier, on the ground that material interest alone would lead the population to vote for Denmark and their German patriotism would attract them back to Prussia, so soon as it did not suit them to take refuge elsewhere.

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work of pouring their poison into the American press in a last desperate effort to accomplish their purpose.

The principal question between the Mexican Government and the foreign oil interests in Mexico today is whether the latter will obey the Mexican law or continue to defy this law and refer to difficulties to the United States Department of State. Of course, they say that these laws are confiscatory but from personal knowledge of the situation I can say that there has not been a single case of actual confiscation except for cause.

There have been forfeitures, however, for failure to comply with contracted conditions of concessions. Decisions on these questions made by the Mexican Government are subject to review in the Mexican courts as such matters are adjusted in our own country. I am sure the Mexican Government will be glad to have all these affairs referred to their Supreme Court in a regular way. It will be time enough to refer them to the diplomatic service if the court fails to render just decisions."

#### Interventionists and Bandits

"As a matter of fact, however, I am satisfied that it can be proved that these same interests that are putting forth this propaganda have paid bandits for raids intended to prove that the Mexican authorities are incompetent."

"These minor outrages which occur in Mexico and of which so much is made in this propaganda, which outrages one would not condone under any circumstances, are in fact similar to those that occur in the United States every day. When they take place in the United States, however, they are looked upon as merely manifestations of crime, while when they occur in Mexico the interventionists, who have been organized for the purpose, at once spreads over the world the idea that the whole people of Mexico are participants in these local occurrences. While the fact is—and I know this from long personal contact with the Mexican people—that the Mexicans are as a whole unusually well-endowed in their habits, customs and ways of living.

#### Conditions in Mexico

"Even during the actual revolution, when there were no organized state governments in some regions of the country, local officials continued to execute their duties, such as the registration of public documents and the maintenance of local regulations, in a manner that had no counterpart under similar uprisings and revolutions in Europe. In fact these people are very formal and systematic in their work and it is not true to say that even in revolutionary times the orderly processes of government and living were abandoned."

"By reason of this propaganda that is now so active, many Americans have come to lose their true perspective on matters in Mexico. For example—it is a regrettable fact that during a period of ten years of disturbance in Mexico something like 300 Americans have been killed, but no sensible person will maintain that these acts were done officially; and our true perspective in this connection is restored only when we recall the fact that during this same period something like 80,000 or 90,000 homicides have occurred in the United States."

#### No Change of Policy

Conditions in Mexico appear to Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, to justify a continuance of the policy of the United States Government of resorting to diplomatic means of safeguarding the rights of American citizens or of obtaining redress for acts of hostility toward Americans by rebels or bandits in that country.

Mr. Lansing stated specifically yesterday that no change in this policy was contemplated. It was clear he thought the Carranza government had honestly endeavored to fulfill its promise of protection and in the main had succeeded. Instances cited where American citizens had been killed he deplored but they had occurred almost without exception outside the zone of protection prescribed by the Carranza government. Robberies might occur in this zone, he admitted, but he seemed to think such incidents were likely to happen in other countries. Intervention, therefore, is not to be expected, but the United States, it is clear, is none the less insistent that reparation be made for all wrongs done to American citizens in Mexico.

#### Bandits Pursued

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, yesterday gave out another report from Commander E. P. Finney, of the U. S. S. *Topeka*, at Tampico, Mexico, on the robbery of American sailors by Mexican bandits in the Tamaulipas River. It stated that General Gonzales, the Mexican military commander at Tampico, was pursuing the bandits and had recovered some property stolen from other Americans and hoped to capture or disperse the robbers. Commander Finney further reported:

"The President of Mexico has issued important instructions. General Gonzales informed me, to put forth every endeavor to apprehend those guilty of the robbery and to increase the guarantees of protection for the lives and property of Americans in this vicinity. The attitude of General Gonzales is very conciliatory."

Villistas Reported Disintegrating  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Traffic has been resumed on the Mexican Central Railway between Juarez and Chihuahua City for the first time since Villa's attempted capture of Juarez last month. Military headquarters for the State of Chihuahua claims that the Villa bands are disintegrating, and that Carranzistas have captured some 250 Villistas since the Juarez raid. Many rebels are surrendering. It is

## PEA OF CHINA BEFORE SENATE

White Book Says Japan Prevented Her From Entering the War in 1914—Demands Compared With Serbian Ultimatum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Friday)—China's plea for justice, which its statesmen say was disregarded by the delegates of the major powers in making the Shantung award, was submitted to the United States Senate yesterday in the form of the Chinese White Book, secured from one of the delegates by Selden P. Spencer, Republican Senator from Missouri.

The document will be used as evidence for the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in the coming battle to eliminate from the treaty of peace the whole Shantung provision. Senators who read China's plea for the abrogation of the agreement forced on her by Japan in 1915 declare that the evidence is most damning and conclusive that a great wrong was perpetrated.

After outlining the methods whereby China was compelled to agree to the proposals in the notes exchanged between Tokyo and Peking in 1915, on the strength of which Japan claimed the right of succession to Germany in Kiaochow and Shantung, the Chinese commissioners submitted to the Peace Conference the following agreements against considering the treaties of binding influence on the Peace Conference:

"Because these treaties constitute one entire transaction or entity arising out of the war and they attempt to deal with matters whose proper determination is entirely a right and interest of the Peace Conference:

Allied Ideals Contravened

"Because they contravene the allied formula of justice and principles now serving as the guiding rules of the Peace Conference in its task of working out a settlement of the affairs of nations in order to prevent or to minimize the chances of war in the future."

"Because, specifically, they violate the territorial integrity and political independence of China, as guaranteed in the series of conventions and agreements severally concluded by Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States with Japan.

"Because they were negotiated in circumstances of intimidation and concluded under the duress of the Japanese ultimatum of May 7, 1915. "Because they are lacking in finality, being so regarded by Japan, who sought to make them final by negotiating—before China was suffered to enter the war in association with the Allies and the United States—a set of secret agreements at variance with the principles accepted by the belligerents as the basis of the peace settlement."

The White Book points out that by granting the Japanese demands for the former German railway rights in Shantung, the Peace Conference would be giving Japan absolute control of North China through the Shantung and Manchurian railways, and that Peking would be isolated from southern and central China. It continues:

"They were the fruits of 16 years of German aggression in the Shantung Province and their transfer to Japan means that the Teutonic methods which enabled Germany to dominate and exploit the Province will pass into the hands of a power with the great military base standing on Chinese soil at Port Arthur."

Demands Called Indefensible

The document inserted in the Congressional Record clearly indicates that every effort of China to enter the war by the side of the Allies in 1914 was frustrated by the Tokyo Government. The German rights, the White Book asserted, could have been captured by China had she been permitted to enter the war. It further asserts that the 21 demands constituted an ultimatum as drastic and indefensible as that served by Austria-Hungary on Serbia after the incident at Sarajevo.

The following leaves from the White Book bear on the extent to which China was a free agent in acquiescing in the Japanese ultimatum: "On Dec. 3, 1914, the Japanese Minister at Peking, Mr. Hioki, was handed at Tokyo the text of the 21 demands for presentation to the Chinese Government. They were divided into five groups.

"In the first instructions given by Baron Kato (then Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs) to Mr. Hioki—which were officially published at Tokyo on June 9, 1915—Mr. Hioki was informed that, 'in order to provide for the readjustment of affairs consequent on the Japan-German War, and for the purpose of insuring a lasting peace in the Far East by strengthening the position of the (Japanese) Empire, the Imperial Government has resolved to approach the Chinese Government with a view to concluding treaties and agreements mainly along the lines laid down in the first four groups of the proposals (the 21 demands). Believing it absolutely essential, for strengthening Japan's position in eastern Asia, as well as for the general interest of the region, to secure China's adherence to the foregoing proposals, the Imperial Government are determined to attain this end by all means within their power.'

The committee's actual aim is to establish a constitutional monarchy at Bokhara, where the illegal requisitions and other unjust actions have caused risings in certain localities which are suppressed with great cruelty.

The head of the government of Khiva is Djoubil Khan, chief of the Lomouds tribe. He was at war with the Bolsheviks at first, but the Turkish Soviet is now endeavoring to establish cordial relations with the Khiva Government which has been persuaded by Muhammed Kizym, a Turkish captain sent to Khiva from Tashkent, that the struggle against the Soviet power is useless.

MARCONI COMPANY AWARDED DAMAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

London, England (Friday)—Mr. Justice Lawrence gave a decision today in the Marconi case, awarding the Marconi Company £590,000 damages against the Postmaster-General. The company's claim was for £7,000,000 damage for breach of contract for the construction of a chain of wireless stations within the British Empire.

exercise your best efforts to have our wishes carried out."

"It is important, however, to state that the proposals in this fifth group were presented to the Chinese Government as demands and not as wishes.

"Attention is directed here to these 'first instructions' to Mr. Hioki because, studied in connection with other indications of Japanese policy in China, they point reasonably to the inference that Japan's dominant aim in the war against the Central Powers was the 'strengthening of Japan's position in eastern Asia,' and the Japanese Government were 'determined to attain this end by all means within their power.'

"This reference to Japan's war aim is made because it appears desirable

cluded the preferential rights, interests and privileges in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. The White Book said that these Japanese demands would increase the difficulties which seriously hamper effective Chinese administration in these two areas."

#### Economic Demands

Group three of the demands embraced the economic demands. The Chinese White Book said that they would "lead to ultimate Japanese acquisition of the most important industrial enterprises of the Yangtze Valley." The Japanese demands included one that the Chinese Government use no foreign capital other than Japanese in building up the Shantung economic enterprises. The White Book continued:

"That the economic policy expressed in the Han Yeh Pin undertaking in the Yangtze Valley means Japanese control of China's natural resources is made clear by two recent Japanese statements. In a pamphlet lately issued in Paris by Baron Makino, then acting senior member of the Japanese peace delegation, the declaration is made that 'China has the raw material, we have need for raw material and we have the capital to invest with China in its development for use by ourselves as well as by China.' This same point was emphasized in an address delivered by Viscount Uchida, the present Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the opening of the Diet at Tokyo last January: 'We have to rely on the Minister declared, in a large measure upon rich natural resources in China in order to assure our own economic existence.'

"China does not admit that her natural resources are necessary to assure the economic existence of Japan any more than the natural resources of Alsace-Lorraine were necessary to assure the economic existence of Germany."

#### Japanese Advisers

Group four included one demand that the Chinese Government engage not to cede or lease to any other power any harbor or any island along the coast of China. The Chinese Government insisted that Japan also be included in the engagement. Group five of the 21 demands, the Chinese White Book said, were not admitted by Japan to exist when public attention was first drawn to them, and they were not included in the Japanese communication replying to an inquiry of the great powers regarding the nature and the terms of the 21 demands.

"If the real object for which Japan entered the war was less the destruction of German imperialism than the creation of a situation enabling her to strengthen her own position in eastern Asia by all means within her power" it is legitimate for China—as one of the allied and associated states that would suffer in the event of the success of the Japanese claim—to urge the rejection of this claim on the ground that Japan entered the war and envisaged its end in a sense at variance with the principles for which the entente Allies and America have fought and conquered.

#### Presentation of Demands

"Six weeks had elapsed from the date of the 'first instructions' when it was decided that a suitable opportunity had occurred for the presentation of the 21 demands. This took place on January 18, 1915, following swiftly on the communication of a note from the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to a dispatch from Mr. Hioki. The latter had written to him in the Far East during the last 20 years. He gives facts and criticisms which were suppressed during the war for reasons connected with the war policies of nations and the legal restraints upon publication. In the foreword to his book, Mr. Millard says that the time for restricted publicity has passed with the need of it, or the fancied need, and foreign residents of China and Japan now feel that nothing less than the whole truth should be told to western people.

In pursuance of that belief he takes up such subjects of immediate importance as:

The real character of Japan, Japan's policy in the great war, the corruption of a nation, China and economic imperialism, the open-door policy, the Siberian question, and the solution. The pages are full of just what the American who is interested in China, but knows little of the intricacies of far eastern politics, wants to be informed about.

Passing over the policies of China and Japan respectively in the recent war, concerning which heavy tomes could be written, one alights with interest upon the chapter headed, "The Corruption of a Nation," the opening paragraph of which asserts that the immediate effect of the Lansing-Ishii agreement in China was to raise Japanese influence at Peking to an unprecedented degree.

The pro-Japanese element in China went about telling you that no dependence could be placed on America." After China had planned active participation in the war on the expectation of a loan from the United States Government, and that loan was refused, the pro-Japanese group again scored heavily. These two things may explain in part the action of the government in suppressing publication.

#### Japan and Shantung

Mr. Millard then comes to the Japanese attitude toward Shantung in 1917, saying that it provides almost a complete exposition of the Japanese system as it works in Korea, Formosa, and China.

"For the first three years of her occupation of Shantung Province, it is asserted, no specific arrangements can be made with China.

Officially, of course, Japan knows what the documents contain. It is said Mr. Debuchi favors some sort of statement by the Japanese Government concerning Shantung.

The treaty of peace provides that Germany shall surrender to Japan, within three months after ratification, all official papers connected with Germany's occupancy of the territory. Until Japan receives these papers, it is asserted, no specific arrangements can be made with China.

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The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 11.

Number that stand against, 1.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 16, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

OHIO—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

TEXAS—June 27, 1919.

MISSOURI—July 2, 1919.

State that has refused, with date:

GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

## GOVERNMENT TRIES TO SUPPRESS BOOK

Publication of Millard Work on Far Eastern Question Is Held Up by Injunction—Action May Lead to Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The action of the United States Government in undertaking to suppress a book on "Democracy and the Eastern Question," by Thomas F. Millard, is likely to lead to searching investigations by Republicans in the Senate.

The departments concerned are relevant as to the reasons for this attempt at suppression, but, judging from the processes so far as they have gone, it would seem to have been due to a belief that the book was inimical to the policy of the United States in dealing with China and Japan. The Department of State told the Department of Justice to hold up the publication of the work, although it had already been on the market about two months, and had been widely advertised and reviewed by many newspapers. The Department of Justice, acting through the federal attorney in New York, enjoined the Century Company from issuing any more of the edition at present, and both sales and advertising were temporarily held up. Meanwhile Mr. Millard wrote to the President, calling his attention to the action that had been taken, and as no further action has been taken since Mr. Millard wrote that letter, it is considered probable that the injunction against the Century Company may not be pressed.

Not Impartial Discussion

Mr. Millard does not claim to have presented a non-partisan or impartial discussion of his subject. That he thinks cannot be done by anyone who has lived in the Far East during the last 20 years. He gives facts and criticisms which were suppressed during the war for reasons connected with the war policies of nations and the legal restraints upon publication. In the foreword to his book, Mr. Millard says that the time for restricted publicity has passed with the need of it, or the fancied need, and foreign residents of China and Japan now feel that nothing less than the whole truth should be told to western people.

In pursuance of that belief he takes up such subjects of immediate importance as:

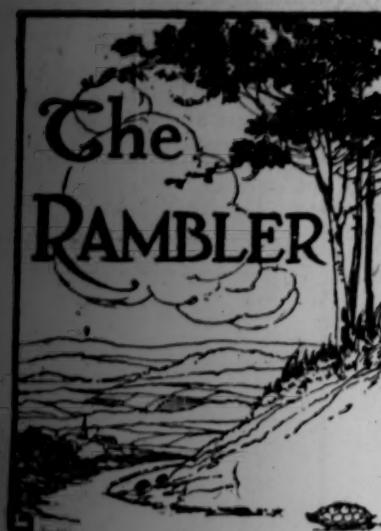
The real character of Japan, Japan's policy in the great war, the corruption of a nation, China and economic imperialism, the open-door policy, the Siberian question, and the solution. The pages are full of just what the American who is interested in China, but knows little of the intricacies of far eastern politics, wants to be informed about.

Passing over the policies of China and Japan respectively in the recent war, concerning which heavy tomes could be written, one alights with interest upon the chapter headed, "The Corruption of a Nation," the opening paragraph of which asserts that the immediate effect of the Lansing-Ishii agreement in China was to raise Japanese influence at Peking to an unprecedented degree.

The pro-Japanese element in China went about telling you that no dependence could be placed on America." After China had planned active participation in the war on the expectation of a loan from the United States Government, and that loan was refused, the pro-Japanese group again scored heavily. These two things may explain in part the action of the government in suppressing publication.

Japan and Shantung

Mr. Millard then comes to the Japanese attitude toward Shantung in 1917, saying that it provides almost a complete exposition of the Japanese system as it works in Korea, Formosa, and China.



tures show it past doubt, yet he had not the essence of Toryism that Bagshot declared to be an engaging nature, nor the Tory's urbanity. If he did possess it, he did not let gratitude for it mollify the expression of his opinions. To be sure, they hit harder on those sturdy, unwashing days to a degree scarce to be believed in these, and dealt out thwacking adjectives and spiky nouns like gladiators. Some of them were very fine, as for instance Cobbett's playful reference to Benjamin Franklin as "a sanguinary old Zanga." There is in the mere sound of the words something grotesquely abusive, improper, irreverent, and accurate that holds the attention even of the admirer of this venerable patriot. But it is not, strictly speaking, a good example of urbanity.

## CHINESE COLONY ON PANAMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—The Chinese colony on the Isthmus of Panama is one of the most numerous and influential groups in the cosmopolitan community which has sprung up on the banks of the canal. There are about 3000 Chinamen on the isthmus; two of them are commonly reputed to be millionaires. A very large percentage of the retail trade is in the hands of Chinese small merchants, whose shops are found in every block in Panama and Colon. Most of the business of these small-shop keepers is with the colored Panamanian and West Indian population, though there are about a dozen high-class Chinese retail stores, which are patronized by the wealthiest people of the isthmus. These stores specialize in oriental goods, particularly silks, porcelain, fancy dry goods, and ornamental wares.

The petty corner grocery shops of the Chinese combine merchandise and liquor in their stocks. The Chinamen themselves rarely drink; in fact, a Chinese barroom is nearly always ornamented with the Chinaman's teapot in its nest of warm flannel. Most of the Chinese merchants candidly say that they would prefer to see prohibition in force, as they can make more money out of their business, especially since the taxes on liquor are so high, and the purchasing capacity of their customers is so greatly reduced by the extent to which they spend money on liquor.

### Government Employs Chinese

The consensus of opinion among Americans on the isthmus is that the Chinese constitute one of the best elements in the population. They are eminently law-abiding, honest, inoffensive, good-natured, and are much more cleanly than in some other places where conditions are less favorable. A few Chinese gardeners are employed by the United States Government in its farms and plantations on the Canal Zone, and they are by far the best labor obtainable.

Their gardens along the line of the Panama Railroad excite comment from travelers for the neatness and intensive cultivation in evidence, as contrasted with the universally unkempt and poorly managed native agriculture. The Chinese gardener makes a good living on an acre of land.

Additional Chinese immigration to the isthmus is forbidden by the Panama laws at present. The present colony sprang from immigrants previous to and during the French Canal régime, while occasional individuals have managed to get in since. Many of the Chinamen here are married, and there has been a considerable increase in the colony since it was established.

The Chinese Nationalist League is well organized on the isthmus, and the colony is intensely republican in its sentiments. They publish a weekly newspaper in Spanish and English called The Republic, a valuable periodical containing a great deal of information about affairs in China. The colony is highly indignant over the concessions made to Japan in the Province of Shantung at the Peace Conference. There are extremely few Japanese on the isthmus, although two Japanese shipping lines call at the canal regularly.

### Seek Further Immigration

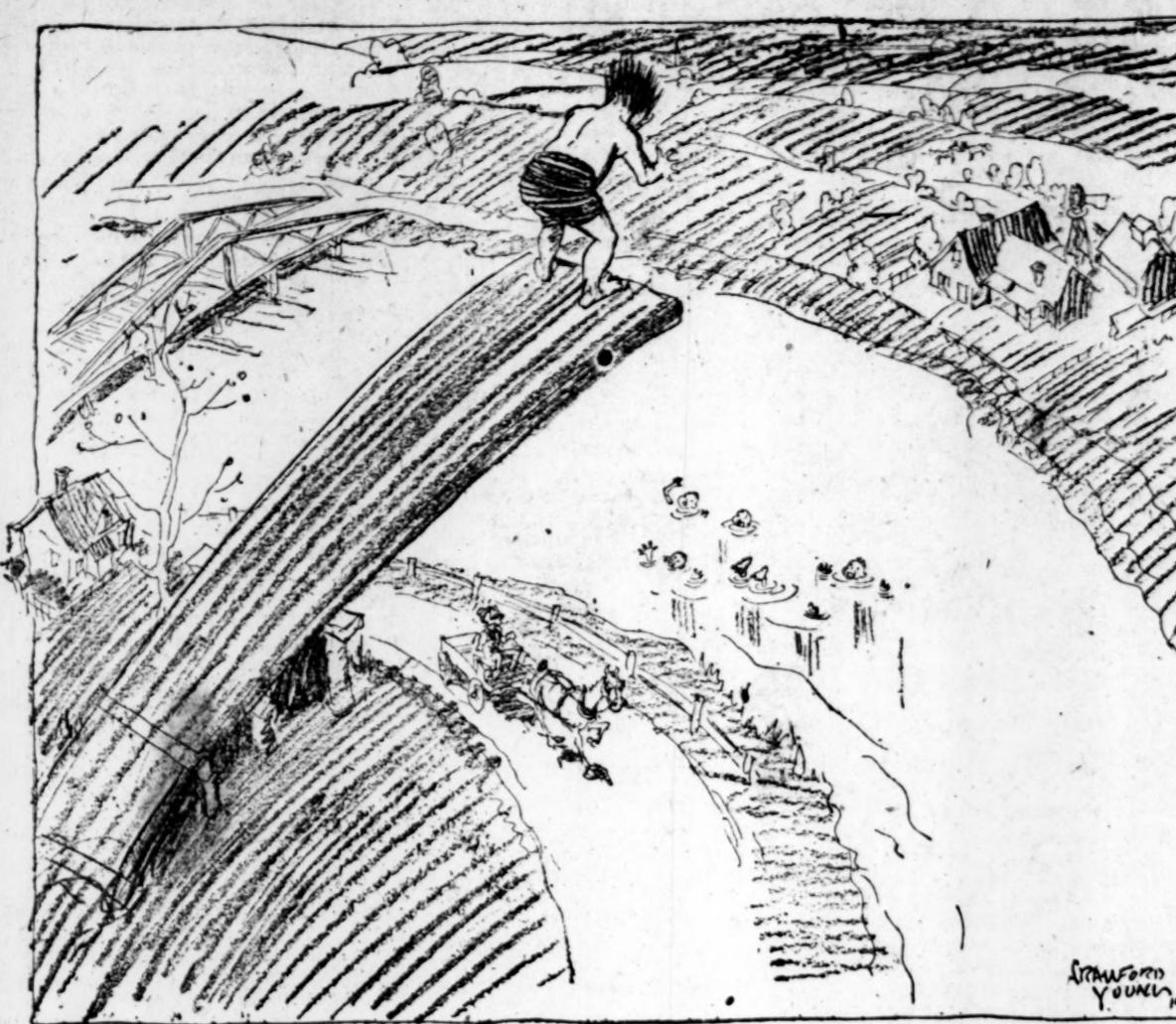
The Chinese have been making efforts to induce the government of Panama to allow the restricted immigration into the republic for agricultural purposes, but so far without success. They say that they will in no wise compete with Panama Labor, nor enter the field of general business, and base their plea upon the fact that Panama is importing large quantities of rice from China, and that rice raised in China is already successfully competing against Panama rice and other agricultural products. It would seem, they say, to be reasonable to allow Chinamen to raise this rice on Panama soil.

The Chinese colony subscribed liberally to the Liberty loans, and identifies itself with every progressive civic movement on the isthmus. Many of the wealthier Chinamen send their children to the United States to be educated, nearly all having learned to speak both Spanish and English.

### REVIVAL OF MARDI GRAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Mardi Gras carnival, the distinctively New Orleans pageant, will be revived in February, 1920. This announcement is made by Charles Janvier, president of the Rex organization, under whose auspices the king is chosen for the carnival. The only difference between next year's carnival and those which preceded the suspension of the fete at the entry of the United States into the war will be the absence of Rex in the city. He will merely appear in his regular parade, and later with his queen, at the review of that parade. Thus the expense of the pageant, which formerly cost the various secret carnival organizations approximately \$150,000 will be slightly reduced.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The way the first dye seemed to Willie

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French academies seem to pass through special periods of fervid activity and important transaction. Not only have such academies as the Sciences and the Beaux Arts been specially busy—and in the case of the former some of the papers that have been read and the discussions that have followed have been unusually practical and valuable—but in the literary academies there have been new elections of special interest. There has been one, for example, to the Académie Goncourt, and it calls for first mention, for whether such an event is of more importance or not than an election to the Académie Française—which is a matter upon which opinions must and will always differ—the fact remains that it is much rarer, for the Goncourts are only 10, while those who sit beneath the cupola are, or should be, 40. So a new Goncourian is a very conspicuous person.

The Académie Goncourt, then, was summoned to elect a successor to Paul Marguerite, and so bring the strength to 10 again. With high solemnity and dignity, as is characteristic of this society, they met at the restaurant which is their regular rendezvous, with Gustave Geffroy presiding, others present being Élémir Bouges, Léon Henrion, Rosny senior, Rosny junior, Leon Daudet, Henri Céard, and Ajalbert. There were a number of interesting aspirants for the honor. One to whom such a remark applies most particularly was Romain Rolland, the highly distinguished author who drew fresh attention to himself during the war by the nature of the opinions that he expressed with vehemence and manifest sincerity. There was also Paul Noveau, a novelist, and holder of a public official appointment, of whom it is now said that he must try to console himself for not being able to contribute to many newspapers and reviews, and has made up many volumes of his collected articles.

**The Versatility of Bergéat**  
There were also Georges Courtois, Pierre Louys, and Raoul Ponchon, and it is remarked of the last named that nobody is more disdainful of all such honors than he. Again, there was Émile Bergéat, and he was elected. There was really very little doubt about it, for when it came to giving the votes Bergéat obtained six of them at the first turn, and no other aspirant obtained more than one, being accomplished by Raoul Ponchon, Romain Rolland, and Han Ryner.

Émile Bergéat will make a worthy Goncourian, and he has had a long and brilliant literary career. It opened in 1853 at the Théâtre Français, where a work in verse was presented. He has published, among many other things, "Souvenirs d'un Enfant de Paris," in four volumes, in which are described the principal phases of a life work which has been regarded as in many respects exemplary. In the matter of playwriting, his "Pluie que Reine," "Capitaine Blomet," and "Manon Roland" met with conspicuous and prolonged success.

In times of war he, as poet, has risen to the occasion. In the war of 1870 and of the following year, as well as in that which has just terminated, he published poems that burned with patriotic fervor. As poet, novelist, dramatist, chronicler, and journalist, he has worked much and well, and he is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Now the Académie Française has had a more exciting time, for it set itself to fill two more of the vacant seats and also to appoint a permanent secretary in the place of Étienne Lamy. The vacant chairs were those that were held by Jules Lematre and the Marquis de Ségur. Henry Bordeaux gained a conspicuous triumph in his election to the former, for at the first turn he obtained 20 votes against the four that were given to Tancré Martel and three to Mr. Schefer. Three other candidates received no votes.

The new academician is a well-known author and journalist of the modern school, and has achieved much popularity for his pleasant style, associ-

ated with a keen imagination and appreciation of romance wherever it is to be found. There was a conspicuous example of this in one of his quite recent works, his story of the life of the aviator, Guyenne. This was evidently a ready-made romantic subject, but Henry Bordeaux worked upon it, like the master craftsman that he is, and if anything had been wanting to fix Guyenne with absolute permanence in the glorious annals of French history and tradition—as indeed there was not—it was supplied by the stirring articles that he wrote for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* which were afterward reprinted in book form.

### Bordeaux the Journalist

When he had finished a course of legal studies he turned at once to journalism and wrote a series of critical articles which were afterward published under the title of "Ames Modernes." Journalism fascinated him from the beginning, and while he went on with it enthusiastically and extensively he published—in 1895—

his first novel, "Jeanne Michelin, Chronique du XVIII Siecle." He afterward went back to Savoy, and there for some years practiced as an advocate, but at the same time contributed critical articles to the Paris reviews and published some novels.

In 1900 his "Pays Natal" achieved a conspicuous success, and then he returned to Paris and definitely gave himself up to letters. As a novelist he occupied himself chiefly with a series of stories in which he has depicted modern life and people. He has a very lucid and agreeable style, and while he creates strong situations, he paints with an easy flow of words the most beautiful landscapes. These works include "La Voie Sans Retour," "La Peur de Vivre," "L'Amour en Fuite," "Le Lac Noir," "La Petite Mademoiselle," "Les Roquebillard," "L'Oran Brise," "La Robe de Laine," "La Croisée des Chemins," "La Main," "La Neige Sous le Pas," "Les Yeux Qui S'ouvrent," "La Nouvelle Croisade des Enfants," and many others. He has been a constant contributor to many newspapers and reviews, and has made up many volumes of his collected articles.

### Successor to de Segur

It was a very different affair with the elections of another to fill the place of the Marquess de Ségur. There were four candidates, Abel Hermant, de Reiset, Vallery-Radot, and d'Avenel. The contest seemed to resolve itself into a duel between Hermant, the well-known novelist and commentator, whose sparkling weekly article in *Le Tempé* under the title *La Vie de Paris* is one of the most conspicuous features of French journalism today, and Vallery-Radot. The former was generally a trifling in front of his rival, but could not get away from him with the necessary substantial majority. The vote was taken five times. At first Hermant had 10 votes, and subsequently either 12 or 13, while Vallery-Radot started with 9, and went up to 11, the other two having only a vote each in the two last tests, while there were four blanks. It was one of the keenest contests that the Academy has known for a long time past, and in the end it had to be postponed.

The duties of secretary had been temporarily undertaken by Frédéric Masson. There had been some talk of a possible contest, and of the difficulty of properly filling this office; but Frédéric Masson was now elected permanent secretary, no vote being given against him, though one paper was left blank. There were 29 members present at this meeting. Anatole France seems to be carrying out his threat not to go to the Academy any more, and, besides him, Jean Aicard and Duchesne were absent, while General Lyautey, Cambon, Clemenceau, and Marshal Foch, though elected, have not yet been officially received and so cannot attend the meetings.

**FOR COOPERATIVE STORES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas.—Cooperative stores, patterned after the Rochdale system, are planned for Houston by representatives of the Labor unions in the city. Only the necessities of life, chiefly food, will be sold at first, but it is believed that the system will broaden.

**W.M. FLANDERS CO.**  
Wholesale Distributors BOSTON, MASS.

work at experiments out on the farms. He is practical.

The result is that youngsters are buying pure blooded stock; that girls are organizing into clubs; that the county has gone through one seed corn crisis, and found good corn seed which was systematically distributed, and that the whole county has been organized for a variety of endeavors.

Among the most important of these is the Huntington County Agricultural and Live Stock Association, just organized with a capitalization of \$25,000, for the purpose of building a stock show-barn and sales pavilion in Huntington. With pure bred stock of every kind the rule after a few months' work, Loew is seeking a means of disposing of this pure bred stock and of bringing in new pure blood. It is his confident prediction that the sales pavilion and stock show-barns will do \$1,000,000 worth of business every year.

Business men who had imagined that a county agent is a good thing for the rural parts but of no particular interest to them are awakening to the fact that all this is meaning much to every retailer in the city.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 815)

### Women in War Work

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The more I think of the first editorial in Saturday's paper in regard to just wages for women, the more I realize what a wonderful searchlight it has been. You may already know of conditions here in the way of government salaries. How girls who are capable are assigned the downright hard work that many an ordinary man would shrink from doing, and all for the salary of \$1100 a year, while those who get double and triple that amount can sit back and play the gentleman and lady.

However, that is not the point in this case. I must mention just a few of the "troubles" of the government clerk and the "chiefest" is the financial. As stated in the article the "one delightful hour" has been worked to a finish by inviting girls to the dinner. We have come from homes where loved ones looked after our needs and have found here real trench life or worse than that. The boys behind the guns did not need to think of clothes, and food was furnished them, while with us it has from the start been a case of elimination. So, as we had to have a place to sleep we put up with "any old thing." We have worn only clothes we had, as it was impossible to buy anything without giving up something more necessary.

A man holding the degrees of A. M. from the University of Michigan and B. S. from Huntington College and the Michigan Agricultural College, he has always done the little things in a big way until the last few months. Now he is doing big things, and doing them well. He has come into his own, and the details that he worked out in the years gone by as a policy of being true to his own ideals, are coming naturally now to his hands, as the guides the destinies of Huntington County's agricultural interests.

For his policies he takes no credit to himself. He is the son of German peasant parents who pioneered it in Michigan. He went to the common school near his home in Allegan County, Michigan, and wanted more. He went on with it enthusiastically and extensively he published—in 1895—

his first novel, "Jeanne Michelin, Chronique du XVIII Siecle." He afterward went back to Savoy, and there for some years practiced as an advocate, but at the same time contributed critical articles to the Paris reviews and published some novels.

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## CITY MANAGERSHIP ON TRIAL

From The Sun, New York

East Cleveland, the first city in the United States to adopt the plan of having a city manager in lieu of a mayor, thereby banning politics from the administration of the city, has just completed its first year. There is a division of opinion as to whether the plan is a success or not.

Many claim that under a city manager the citizens of the town have taken this attitude: "It is the manager's business to run the city, why should we worry about the details of policies? Mind your own business and let the city manager mind the city's." This public apathy has become so real that many of the citizens are already advancing the proposition that it would be well to have a few candidates for public office just to keep the people in mind that there is really such a thing as a city government.

Business men who had imagined that a county agent is a good thing for the rural parts but of no particular interest to them are awakening to the fact that all this is meaning much to every retailer in the city.

Business men who had imagined that a county agent is a good thing for the rural parts but of no particular interest to them are awakening to the fact that all this is meaning much to every retailer in the city.

A city manager is in no wise exempt from criticism; angry citizens are asking why no public improvements were made in the first year of his reign. His reply is that he has kept the city's expenditures within its income, and that it was a war year and that all unnecessary public works had to be postponed. Furthermore, he says that the city has no excess public funds, and that it was good business not to launch any ambitious program of public improvement without having the money to pay for it. The city manager, he asserts, was put in to give the city a business administration, not to run the city into debt and then ask the citizens to dig down in their pockets to foot the bill.

East Cleveland has a population of 25,000, an area of three square miles; it has no slums, therefore no big social problems. The city manager's task is largely one of administration, purely a question of getting the full value for every cent of the \$165,000 that it takes to run this venturesome little city that went so far as to try to collect taxes from John D. Rockefeller, who has a home there. They failed.

The business men who have dealings with the city manager administration are all for it. They agree that they are treated in a more business-like way, and that the manager system eliminates the political personality angle for contracts. Bids are studied, accepted, or rejected, simply on their merits; much quicker action is the result.

In regard to applying this system to large cities, students of East Cleveland are reluctant to express their opinion. They realize that a healthy and lively interest in municipal affairs is essential to the maintenance

## UNITED MARKETING COMMITTEE FORMED

Cooperation of Producers and Consumers Seen in Step to Promote Plan Outlined by the Federal Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cooperation of producers and consumers is indicated in the formation of a national marketing committee which was announced here yesterday. The officers of the committee are:

William Kent, former Representative from California; President, and C. H. Gustafson, chairman of the Farmers National Committee on Packing Plants and Allied Industries; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers League; Mrs. E. P. Costigan, chairman of the legislative committee of the Consumers League of the District of Columbia, and Herbert F. Baker, president of the Farmers National Council, vice-presidents.

Mr. Kent made the following statement yesterday:

"The Farmers National Council, through the Farmers National Committee on Packing Plants and Allied Industries, has since the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat packing industry conducted a very effective educational campaign.

"The council, with representatives of leading Labor and consumers' organizations, have decided that the best way to bring the public sentiment of the country to bear on Congress for the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill and similar measures to improve marketing conditions is through a national marketing committee.

"The committee's immediate purpose is to secure the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill to carry out the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission regarding the meat packing and allied industries.

"The committee's program includes: First, a nation-wide campaign for the Kenyon-Anderson bill.

"Second, the creation of an enlightened public opinion concerning the waste and unnecessary expense in handling and distributing farm products, and assistance in bringing before the country the information secured by the Federal Bureau of Markets and other national and state agencies.

"Third, the promotion of proper marketing organizations and methods to encourage and secure the standardization of agricultural products; to secure proper warehouse systems; to promote expert marketing service in the several states; to secure uniformity in methods by states inaugurating investigation and demonstration work in marketing, and changes in federal and state laws to these ends."

## GENERAL DENIKIN'S PLANS UNCERTAIN

Advance in South Russia Temporarily at Standstill Owing to Bolshevik Counter-Attacks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Dietrichs has replaced General Gaida in command of the Siberian forces operating on the northern sector of the eastern Russian front, where there is still no cessation of the Bolshevik advance.

General Denikin's advance in south Russia has temporarily come to a standstill, having reached that stage, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a high military authority, when the determined Bolshevik counter-attacks are having local success. General Denikin is now halting for reorganization and his subsequent plans will be affected by the attitude of the inhabitants of the territories into which he is on the point of advancing.

From Kherson to Ekaternoslav, General Denikin holds the Dnieper line, the Bolsheviks having compelled a local retirement on the west bank and also near Kharkoff and Balashov.

Balashov and Barisoglyebsk are both in Bolshevik hands. In Transcaspia the Bolsheviks have taken Askab and Kellata.

### Denikin Needs No Troops

President so Told by Russian Prelate—Bolsheviks Denounced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Most Rev. Dr. Platon, metropolitan of Odessa and Kherson, Russia, and acting metropolitan of Kiev, Russia, has returned to this city after a visit to Washington, District of Columbia, where he says he presented to the President and to seven United States

senators the case of anti-Bolshevik Russia.

It is understood that the archbishop told the President it was not necessary for the United States to send troops to help General Denikin, and that what Admiral Kolchak needed was food and arms; that munitions were being sent to the Bolsheviks by the Germans, that the Bolsheviks are robbers, their robbery including murder when necessary; that "they are without clothes and yet constantly demanding to be allowed to fight. Their moral is indeed superb."

The correspondent adds that when the work of these troops becomes known, people will marvel. General Rodzianko's men, he says, have written a page of history which may rank with the most celebrated. If they did not take Petrograd, it was because the Allies did not desire it.

They must be given immediate help,

the correspondent continues, both in artillery, munitions and all other supplies. General Belanovitch told the correspondent he gave out the last parcel of cotton wool on July 22 and he had no linen for dressings.

General Rodzianko also said, "My soldiers are heroes but there are limits even to the greatest bravery. I am sure of my power to hold troops together another fortnight, but after that I can answer for nothing. The help promised for three weeks past has not arrived. We have lived on fine promises. The time for redeeming them has come and if they do not materialize, the soldiers will think I have lied to them and will hold me unworthy to remain their chief."

Situation at Archangel Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Major Gen. W. E. Ironside, commander-in-chief on the Archangel front, reports

that the situation at Archangel is now established except on the Onega front, where the Bolsheviks hold the town and the whole of the river. The Russian troops on the railway front have been withdrawn and elsewhere there are no signs of discontent. Discussing the situation with a high military authority, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the danger to the lateral communication between Murmansk and Archangel is not so great as the examination of the map makes it appear.

The land route has only been once used, the general method of communication being by sea.

Hungarians Cross the Theiss

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Hungarian troops have crossed the River Theiss and have attacked the Rumanians in the Szolnok region.

Italy Withdraws Troops From Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian Government is preparing to send ships to embark the remainder of the Italian troops in Russia.

REPATRIATION FOR GERMAN PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A German wireless message states: Although Mr. Clemenceau promised as early as May 26 that the commission for repatriation for war prisoners would be set up as soon as peace was signed, the German Government is still awaiting its formation, despite the fact that Germany has both signed and ratified the treaty. The German Government therefore has again requested Mr. Clemenceau for immediate information as to the composition and time of meeting of the commission in question.

It is reported from Weimar that a law providing for the payment of customs duties in gold will take effect as from August 1.

Representatives of the future free state of Danzig, headed by the chief burgomaster have arrived at Weimar for negotiations regarding preparations for Danzig's separation from the German state. They were received by Dr. Eduard David, Minister of the Interior, to whom they explained their wishes regarding the transition facilities required from Germany.

APPOINTMENT ON PRINCE'S STAFF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Burstall of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, has been appointed on the Prince of Wales' staff during the Canadian visit.

without clothes and yet constantly demanding to be allowed to fight. Their moral is indeed superb."

The correspondent adds that when the work of these troops becomes known, people will marvel. General Rodzianko's men, he says, have written a page of history which may rank with the most celebrated. If they did not take Petrograd, it was because the Allies did not desire it.

They must be given immediate help,

the correspondent continues, both in artillery, munitions and all other supplies. General Belanovitch told the correspondent he gave out the last parcel of cotton wool on July 22 and he had no linen for dressings.

General Rodzianko also said, "My soldiers are heroes but there are

limits even to the greatest bravery. I am sure of my power to hold troops together another fortnight, but after that I can answer for nothing. The help promised for three weeks past has not arrived. We have lived on fine promises. The time for redeeming them has come and if they do not materialize, the soldiers will think I have lied to them and will hold me unworthy to remain their chief."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island—The Arsenault Government

Administration was defeated in

Thursday's provincial elections, the

Liberals being returned to power after

having been in opposition for eight

years. Incomplete returns give the

Liberals 20 members and the Conserva-

tives five in a legislature with a

total membership of 30. Full returns

will probably add to the Liberal ma-

jority several of the ministers, pos-

sibly the Premier, Aubin E. Arsenault

among them, who are included in the

defeated.

The Hon. Mr. Arsenault, the first

Canadian to lead a political party in

the province, succeeded to the premiership in 1917 when the Hon. J. A.

Matheson, who had won the province

for the Conservatives in 1911, was ap-

pointed chief justice of the Island's

Supreme Court. At the time of the

dissolution of the last Legislature, Mr.

Arsenault had a following of 17 in the

House as against a following of 10

for J. H. Bell, K. C., the Liberal leader,

one seat being vacant.

There was no issue of outstanding

importance before the electors in

Thursday's contest, opposite interpreta-

tions of the government's financial

record having made up a large part

of the campaign speeches. The Libe-

ralists may have gained their votes be-

cause of the Premier's attempt at the

last session of the Legislature to have

"open voting" substituted for the balot

system, and though he abandoned the

attempt, Liberal speakers during the

campaign argued vigorously that his

re-election to power would mean

the abolition of the ballot system.

The outcome may be of some signi-

ficance from the Dominion stand-

point, inasmuch as the Conservatives

placed much stress upon what they

declared to be the wisdom of keeping

in power in Prince Edward Island a

government in sympathy with the

present federal administration, while

the Liberals vigorously attacked the

Ottawa Ministry, and urged that the

island should show disapproval of it

by rejecting the local cabinet which

gave it support.

It is not possible, of course, to

make any accurate estimate of the in-

fluence exerted by either of these ef-

forts, but the result certainly lends

support to the Liberal assertion that

the feeling in Prince Edward Island

is antagonistic to the Union Govern-

ment at Ottawa. Both parties appealed to the "soldier vote." Under the

election law soldiers who had been over-

seas were entitled to vote for both

councilors and assemblymen, all of

whom sit in the Legislature, but pos-

sess different qualifications, and sol-

diets who had not served outside Can-

ada could vote for assemblymen only.

Local feeling and some local griev-

ances had probably the chief influence in determining how the soldier vote

was cast.

TROLLEY SYSTEM

PLANS EXCURSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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## VETERANS' ADVICE TO INVESTIGATORS

New York Legislative Committee Told to Look to Profiteering, Wages, and Living Conditions for Causes of Discontent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Recent newspaper reports that the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Protective Association of this city has been in league with the left wing Socialists for the alleged purpose of forming a "red army" for revolutionary purposes have brought to the legislative committee investigating sedition activities, whose agents were said to have discovered such a scheme, a letter of protest from Alfred H. Leavitt, executive secretary of the association. Mr. Leavitt says:

"We welcome an investigation of our activities, and at any time your committee had desired any information our address could be found in the telephone directory, and we would have given it willingly. Not having stayed at home and profiteered at the expense of our dependents, it is unnecessary for us to demonstrate our patriotism. As men who have fought for the ideals voiced by President Wilson our Americanism needs no paid advertising.

"We do not deny that we are dissatisfied with the manner in which discharged soldiers and sailors were allowed to shift for themselves, with the inefficiency of our various governmental bureaus responsible for the delay in forwarding allotments, insurance, vocational training payments, etc., the delay in making our discharges and also the curtailment of the rights of Americans to exercise their constitutional rights. We are ashamed that our country should treat its military prisoners in the manner revealed by the recent Congressional investigation. We are not being misled by professions of patriotism on the part of politicians who did nothing while thousands of our comrades tramped this city streets looking for work last winter.

"Perhaps the story in the papers was prompted by our having espoused the cause of organized labor. If that is so, we have no excuses to make. We are convinced that the labor movement is the only organization that has shown an interest in the problems confronting us on our discharge and inclination to assist us. We have resisted all attempts to use our comrades as strike-breakers and will continue to do so, for we are workers ourselves.

"We would suggest to your committee in its investigation of bolshevism, if by bolshevism is meant unrest and discontent, that you investigate living conditions, profiteering among landlords, and wages paid to unorganized workers, especially to the employees of our own State and city. Find out why service men sell their croiss de guerre, D. S. C. and other decorations. Our organization stands ready to assist you in this work."

### Federal Officer at Hearing

Immigration Bureau Represented at New York Sedition Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A. B. Schell, special investigator for the deportation work of the Bureau of Immigration, attended yesterday's session of the joint legislative committee on sedition activities in New York State, in accordance with Chairman Clayton R. Lusk's response to the appeal made for cooperation by Byron H. Thiel, assistant commissioner of immigration, who asked that any information acquired by the committee concerning anarchist tendencies in individuals or organizations be turned over to the bureau. He asked particularly for such information concerning members of the I. W. W.

Mr. Ven Svare occupied the witness stand again yesterday and continued to describe the Soviet Government as he saw it in operation. He presented as evidence a number of papers which he bought in Russia, and read from several. He also gave the committee a list of names of persons who went to Russia in German trains, saying that three of them crossed Germany by permission of the Kaiser, the first carrying Lenin and the groups assembled by him. He added that some of these were Bolshevik candidates for the constituent assembly and said that one of them, Naumov Ravvich, had been in New York City within a year and had been active here.

Among the papers presented was a copy of the Petrogradskoe Echo of January, 1918, which included an article concerning the protection of German manufacturers and merchants in Russia, according to the demands presented by the Germans.

He also presented a copy of the Siberian Anarchist, containing an article entitled "The Democracy of America," a paragraph of which, speaking of the "history of the American working movement," spoke of

## PERMANENT PEACE IN INDUSTRY URGED

Recent Strikes in Massachusetts Raise Question as to Justification of Method When the Entire Public Is Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the prospective setting up of a League of Nations to adjudicate the differences of the world without war, there is slowly gathering momentum a movement which may finally end in the establishment of a tribunal to which all industrial differences will be arbitrarily referred before any strike action may be taken.

The recent street railway strike in Boston, during which but few cars moved in any part of the district, the proposal of a union of Boston policemen and its strike possibilities, the prolonged industrial disturbance in Lawrence which upset the business equilibrium of the entire city, have prompted many people to ask the question as to whether there is justification in paralyzing any branch of industry for the purpose of securing ends that are possible of attainment through peaceful methods.

Reach Interests Far Removed

It is urged that the ramifications of any strike movement, no matter how trivial it may be, reach interests as far removed from those primarily involved as they possibly can be, and that thousands of people—and possibly millions—may be unconsciously affected, while those immediately involved suffer hardships of a more tangible nature. The railway employees' strike upset the time schedules of hundreds of establishments and gave annoyance and trouble to practically every individual in Greater Boston.

The proposition of a police union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is looked upon with some suspicion by the general public because of its suggestion that demands for increased pay would be pressed to the limit. It is believed that under no circumstances would the public contemplate with the slightest degree of favor any project that would entail the possibility of leaving a great city like Boston with inadequate police protection for a minute.

The confederation is bravely attempting a hazardous enterprise, viz., that of satisfying the rational expectations of Labor and the prosperity of industry, prosperity which alone allows industry to compete successfully with other countries; it wishes to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of workmen and "their natural desire to participate in the organization of work," by the gradual and rational evolution of industry, and by the United efforts of Labor and employers.

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## ELECTION METHODS IN SPAIN RESENTED

Worst Traditions of These Elections Said to Have Been Revived to Procure Artificial Majority in Chamber for Maurists

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The scandals perpetrated at the instance of the government authorities, with the object of procuring an artificial majority in the Chamber at the recent general elections, have already been referred to on various occasions in more or less general terms. The parties of the Left in their recent agreement have pledged themselves to expose these scandals as far as possible and do what they can toward rectifying matters, though it is to be feared that this will amount to very little. The proceedings were conducted quite openly and no secret whatever was made of them, their origin, or their object; they were much too extensive to be cloaked to any extent whatever. The Maurist Government simply determined that in the crisis in which it found itself it would exercise absolutely every means to secure its object, with the result that the very worst traditions of Spanish elections were revived or even, as some declare,

### The "Will of the People"

In such circumstances the irony of referring to the new Cortes as an expression of the will of the people, even though, despite all the pressure, a Maurist majority could not be secured—is appreciated even by the Conservative Party themselves. Some of the Liberal newspapers, in referring to the scandals, feel that the matter is beyond complaint, and for the most part content themselves with the comment that this is simply one more added to the pile of election disgraces which stand to the account of Spain, though it is one of the worst. New statements of exposure and complaints of candidates and parties who were defeated by improper means are now coming in almost daily, but little notice is taken of them. In many places it appears that the political organization known as the Juventud Maurista, celebrated for its enthusiasm, has been an extremely active force in these affairs. One or two cases, however, have attracted special attention, and particularly that of the constituency of Coin—Marbella, generally referred to simply as Coin, where the assaults and injuries of which the strong Liberal candidate, Eduardo Ortega Gasset, and his agents were the victims were of an almost incredible character and deserve to be closely considered by all persons in any way interested in the political situation and development of Spain and the character of her existing governmental institutions. Mr. Gasset himself, a man of the highest probity and reputation, made the following statement on what took place:

"The election in the constituency of Coin," he says, "has really amounted to a great disgrace. The 'panache' of Maurist austerity must in future bear the names of those honorable communities persecuted by violence and the most iniquitous assaults. In reality what happened there cannot be given the name of election. A series of acts of force were committed with the object of trying to confound the unmistakable will of the constituency which was almost unanimously on my side. Indignation against what took place has been manifested sympathetically in the most enthusiastic manner. Almost all my agents were detained by authority, the mayors, the secretaries of the municipal councils, municipal officials, assistants at the polling stations, the editor of the newspaper *El Faro* (Francisco Timóteo), and Chinchilla, the deputy; the single accusation against them being that they were my agents. At the village of Mijas strong forces of the civil guard were posted, with orders from the Governor to stop all voters coming in from the country. My friends were examined and those who would have voted for me were turned back. Other electors were carried alone in batches to the polling stations with witnesses to see that they voted for the governmental candidate.

### Suppressing Voters

The Marbella notary, Rodrigo Fernández, accompanied by my brother-in-law, Mr. Chinchilla, and the president of the Fuengirola Liberal Association, Salvador Moreno, was going about his business when he was arrested by order of the Governor's deputy, the sergeant commanding the force notifying him that this was done in order that he should not obtain votes. A deputy of the Governor, Ricardo Casas, of the Juventud Maurista, went to Fuengirola in a special train and established himself at the headquarters of the Civil Guard, whence he summoned to his presence by means of the guard all the most important personalities of the town, using threats against them, if they persisted in their intention to vote for me. He also gave orders for the arrest of the Mayor, and refused to permit any communication between him and others, to the extent that when a lawyer tried to see him, the man of the civil guard who was in charge of him prevented this from being done.

There arrived at Fuengirola by that same special train a force of improvised police and a squadron of 25 or 30 young Mauristas from Malaga, armed with guns, who called themselves the civic electoral armed corps. They marched through the streets in order to exhibit their guns as the only argument of their propaganda. The previous evening the public authorities had taken charge of my friends and seen that they were all disarmed, so that the young Mauristas might exercise their arguments with

the greater liberty. At Coin, numerous police struck my friends, not hesitating to do so in the presence of the notary who accompanied me, who was not arrested because the lieutenant of the civil guard refused to carry out the order to arrest him which the Governor's deputy had issued. The Mayor and numerous electors were also arrested, some in our presence, without the least excuse being given for the proceeding.

"At the time of the counting of the votes, those who constituted the counting staff, in obedience to a hint given them, refused to give me a certificate of the votes obtained and went away without signing the papers, taking them away with them, in order to add to them at their pleasure, and putting down such a number of votes as appeared good to them. One of my agents tried to go from Coin to Monda in a vehicle he had hired. One of the police who had been appointed specially for the election told him he would be prohibited from leaving Coin in the carriage. When he came back and told me about the matter, it was arranged that he should go in the automobile at my disposal.

### Manipulating Votes

"It came about that he really did reach Monda, but when he got there both he and my chauffeur were arrested. The Governor's deputy ordered,

first of all, that they should proceed through the streets in my automobile, and that they should then be locked up in a cell, where no one was permitted to see them and where they kept him for 52 hours. In that town I obtained 556 votes against 33 obtained by my opponent. However,

the Governor's deputy threatened the Mayor that he would arrest him, and the latter, fearing the effect of such a proceeding on certain members of his family, had to connive at the manipulation of the votes with the result that I was only allowed a majority of 60. The most peaceful majority must rise in indignation at such atrocities, and this was all done to bring about the triumph of a candidate who, overwhelmed by my accusations at the provisional Junta, where I told him that if he accepted this result he would be forever disgraced, kept silence without attempting the least justification. I regret all these proceedings not merely for the injury that they cause me, but for the degrading lesson in barbarity which has been given by the violence of the delinquent Governor to those communities, whose true representative I am. Against the latter I have formulated a criminal charge to which he must answer in the Supreme Court."

## WELFARE WORK IN BRITISH FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Welfare work from all parts of England and Scotland were present at a conference held at St. Ermin's Hotel, over which Mr. A. H. Self presided.

Mr. Reginald Bray, of the Ministry of Labor, said welfare work was of great value to employers. While legislation could provide for better hygienic conditions, etc., there was much that a welfare worker did for the very young boy which no amount of legislation could ever accomplish.

Every one who had had any experience of factory life knew its influence on the character of the young lads, and it was here that the welfare supervisor's influence came in. The welfare official could also voice the needs of the lad in the workshop.

Mr. Bray said he was not very optimistic as to treasury assistance at the present moment, but he had hopes that when the present pressure on the treasury had passed it would be possible to procure financial assistance for welfare work, if strong and reasonable representation were made.

The meeting afterward discussed the constitution and permanent establishment of an association of welfare workers.

## SOUTH AFRICA BARS ASIATIC TRADERS

Bill Before House of Assembly Extends Prohibitive Measure Against Asiatics Possessing Controlling Interest in Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The question of the ownership and occupation of land by Asiatics, as well as trading rights in the mining areas of the Transvaal, form the subject of a bill now before the House of Assembly at Capetown. The bill extends the prohibition against Asiatics owning property to companies in which Asiatics have a controlling interest. Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, who for many years fought the cause of Indians in South Africa in Parliament, has received a telegram from the British Indian Association at Johannesburg, protesting against the further disabilities which it is proposed to impose upon them. The telegram reads:

"Following an agitation by European trade competitors in provincial towns, a parliamentary committee has inquired into the Gold Law, in its application to Indian traders; also the operation of the law of 1885, in regard to the holding of fixed property by Asiatic limited companies. Our Association tendered its evidence at great length. The Association is greatly alarmed at the prospect of the imposition of further disabilities upon Indians at this stage of their history. We had hoped the time was ripe for the removal of old disabilities, instead of the imposition of new ones. We appeal for full support and cooperation. Indians should have the right of transfer, to make over their existing businesses to other Indians legally residing in the Transvaal."

"I first received a telegram calling my attention to these further disabilities to be placed on South African Indians in March," said Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and I wrote and asked that full particulars should be sent me, but whether on account of the delay in the mails, or the loss of the letter, I have not received any more information beyond this telegram which is dated May 20. It is therefore rather difficult to know exactly the facts of the case as it has developed within the last few months in South Africa.

### Situation Long Unjust

"But the whole question of disabilities imposed on British Indians dates from many years back. There were difficulties in the time of Kruger and the Boer republics. Things were bad then for the Indians in South Africa, and pledges were given by the British authorities that directly the country came under their administration conditions would be made fairer and easier. But as a matter of fact things got worse after the war, and I at last laid the case of the Indians on several occasions before Mr. Chamberlain, who was then Colonial Secretary. He was very sympathetic, and quite agreed that the situation was an unjust one, and he said he was trying to do all he could to improve it, but it seemed to him that nothing short of armed force could overcome the determination of a whole people, like the South African colonists, to impose disqualifications on Indians, which was a remedy which could hardly be adopted. I quite agreed, but suggested that by argument and moral persuasion a great deal might be done."

"In order to place the full facts of the case at the disposal of the government I at last drew up a letter going into the full circumstances of the position of Indians in South Africa, and suggesting remedial measures, and sent it to Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Chamberlain's successor, at the Colonial Office, asking at the same time, CENSORSHIP IS ENDED

NEW YORK, New York—The censorship recently established by Peru over cable communication has been abolished, it is announced by the All-America cables. Messages in private code are not permitted.

## MEN AND MEASURES AT WESTMINSTER

Present Dullness of Parliament Said to Be Due to Lack of Opposition and Freedom From Vigorous Criticism

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England (June 6)—The House of Commons rose this evening for the Whitsunide recess, a short holiday of about a fortnight. It has sat for about 100 hundred days in all since February and it has reached a point in its first session at which we may stop to take stock of its personnel and its achievements.

First, its personnel. Every Parliament develops a personality of its own, quickly shows its true character, and singles out its favorites in its own ranks. The character of this Parliament is negative. It has no striking individuality; it is poor in outstanding personalities, and shows little sign of that exuberant vitality usually displayed by a newly elected House. It has so little interest in itself that even important debates fail to attract more than 50 per cent of its membership. The reasons are not far to seek. Apart from a few old hands like Lord Hugh Cecil, there are no good debaters, and not many in whom there is any fire of intense conviction. The House has been called "Bottomley's Pit," in tribute to the influence upon it of the editor of John Bull.

### Few Well-Known Faces

Let us glance at the front bench on the Speaker's right, where ministers sit. There are few well-known faces to be seen. Mr. Lloyd George is never there; Mr. Bonar Law more frequently, now that he has been freed from treasury work; Winston Churchill comes now and then to deliver a brilliant speech (spoiled in delivery by being read); Mr. Edwin Montagu, one of the ablest men in the Administration, is rightly absorbed in Indian affairs; Mr. Herbert Fisher, the finest asset the government possesses, is too busy putting new energy into English education to be able to spare much time to the House; Mr. Chamberlain, honest controversialist and mediocre man, doesn't count; the rest of the government with hardly an

exception are complete nonentities. But it is said in passing that Mr. Lloyd George's "business men" cut rather a poor figure. Of the few ministers, Sir Robert Horne, in charge of the Ministry of Labor, has made a distinctly good beginning. The forensic skill which he displayed as an advocate at the Scottish bar has stood him in good stead in the House, and his ability has made a favorable impression even upon hostile critics.

But behind this comparative poverty in strong personalities another factor in the dullness of Parliament is to be found in the absence of an opposition. So vital to the proper functioning of our form of government is the presence of a vigorous and efficient opposition party that it was quite common in the nineteenth century to speak of Her Majesty's opposition in balancing contra-distinction to Her Majesty's government. The present House lacks this factor in its equilibrium, and members of the small opposition minority say that it is very impatient of any criticism. That is a bad sign.

### Need of an Opposition

No government can live in health and do good work if it knows that it is free from the salutary check of vigorous parliamentary criticism. One government will need criticism for doing too little, another for attempting to do too much and to do it too quickly, and the present government is of the latter kind. Its program is good, on the whole; but it lacks coordination and is downright contradictory in certain respects. Lack of real guidance is seen in its Irish policy, which is not really a policy at all. As long as the Prime Minister is absorbed in the business of the Paris conference this state of affairs will continue; and even his return to domestic politics will not substantially improve matters unless he restores strong cabinet government with its necessary concomitant of responsibility to Parliament.

Among the lesser personalities in the ranks of the private members, in addition to those mentioned in previous messages, about half a dozen may be singled out as having some claim to public notice. London, as usual, produced few remarkable personalities and has given no lead upon any subject of importance. Jack Jones, a typical lively Cockney, representing Labor in the East End, brightens the scene now and then; Col. L'Estrange Malone, a vigorous independent Liberal who sits for a seat in the outskirts of the metropolis; J. D. Gilbert, a hard-working and genuine representative of the popular interests of have advanced.

### SWISS BONDS RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Bankers here are notifying their clients of the sale to them of \$30,000,000 government of Switzerland 10-year bonds which are expected to yield about 6 per cent. It is said that proceeds of these bonds are to be used for the purchase in this country of commodities, such as food and raw materials. A keen demand for this class of security is reported as the Dominion of Canada 5½ per cent bonds are said to have advanced.

## JACKSON & CO., BOSTON

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We have the furs and the fashion suggestions that you will require if the matters of authentic styles and substantial values are important to you.

There is a shortage in Furs of every sort—and particularly in Quality Furs—with an abnormally increased demand: therefore with any offering where Quantity and Quality are up to the standard—IT'S AN EVENT!—and it will be investment wisdom to buy NOW—for we believe prices will not drop—they will be even higher, much higher.

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A selection or reservation may be made to be held for you on any one of the courtesy days, but no definite sale will be accomplished before Monday, Aug. 4. We have arranged it as merely an inspection—so as to qualify your judgment, in the event of your visiting other Fur Sales—that may be announced.

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Our Summer MARK-DOWN SALE  
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SHOES  
Starts Monday, July 28

Owing to the high cost of leather and labor we will not be able to offer these prices again for some time. Better service can be given if you shop early in the morning.

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On our bargain table in both men's and women's departments we offer some unusual bargains

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## SENATORS' VIEWS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

French Senate Is Strongly Against It and Has Been Declared to Be Out of Touch With Feeling of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—The Senate having through its special commission declared itself against even the idea of woman suffrage and thereby indicated that it was not disposed to pursue the matter further, is greatly astonished at the decision of the Chamber in favor of that idea—or pretends to be—and the fact that the Chamber is now going ahead with the elaboration and adjustment of the bill that was in the first place laid before it.

There can be no doubt that the Senate as a whole is strongly against the idea, and in the event of the Chamber passing a strong measure of women's suffrage, as seems likely, and any sort of an agitation being got up among the women of France in general—they are rather inclined to be apathetic in these matters—it will be put forward again that the Senate is out of touch with the feeling of the country and that it must be reformed or done with. In the precincts of the Luxembourg the Chamber's decision has been the subject of continual gossip and discussion, and opinions are freely expressed by the senators.

## Examples of Views

Some examples may be quoted. "Women's right to vote, indeed!" exclaims Mr. Bepmale. "It is too ridiculous! In any case if there is to be any sort of a ballot from which women are to be excluded it should be the ballot for the municipal councils. If women were allowed to take part in the election for the municipal councils they would soon be in possession of all the country communes." Mr. Regneman says: "We have enough to do with all the elections that are in suspense without bringing women into them. There are also other questions to be considered at the present time that are more interesting and important to the future of France. The moment is not opportune for such schemes as this." Mr. Vieu says also, "I am definitely opposed to this idea. This is not the time to make experiments of this kind." And Mr. Cazenave again says: "I reserve my opinion because I ask myself whether we are going. We are being told that we must set about electoral reform. And there are a million and a half of our soldiers missing. The situation must be clarified before women are given the electoral right." Mr. Delahaye remarks that he would only admit as "electrices" women whose fathers, husbands, or brothers were victims of the war, and then only provisionally, while the political situation was being set in order.

These, taken haphazard, are representative opinions and undoubtedly those of a great majority of the Senate. There are a certain number of senators who are not against the idea of the women's vote, but make reservations in the application of it. Thus Mr. Aguilhon remarks, "This reform is not urgent. In the country districts the news of it will be received without any enthusiasm by the women." Mr. Steeg observes, "I admit, in principle, that women should have electoral rights, but I desire that this important reform should be achieved in stages." Maurice Ordinaire says, "For a long time I have been in favor of women's suffrage, but I should like the women to give some expression of their opinion on this subject; I should like them to be consulted when they are being asked to write their names on the electoral lists." While Mr. Ranson, deeply apprehensive, murmurs, "We must be very careful indeed, and must study most closely such a reform as this, which constitutes a veritable leap into the unknown."

## A Few in Favor

Yet there are even some senators who are entirely in favor of votes for women. They are very few indeed, but they make themselves heard. One of them is Louis Martin, author and Senator of the Var, who for long past has been a most convinced advocate of female suffrage, being in this respect even more enthusiastic, as some have said, than any of the women themselves. "I am inclined to think," says he, "that the Senate, by its uncompromising attitude in this matter, has somewhat contributed to the state of things seen at the present time, and to the decision of the Chamber. On the other hand, I hope that the great majority in favor of the women's vote in the Chamber will make an impression on my colleagues, and that ultimately they will give the subject their consideration." Also Mr. Flaisières says, "I entirely approve of the decision of the Chamber. Women have great qualities of devotion and generosity, and their judgment is as valuable as that of men. They will accomplish their political education rapidly."

Now, combined with this question of the women's vote, and whether it shall or shall not be, there has suddenly arisen a new question, which at the first glance, if not chimerical, seemed to some minds to be too Utopian even for the grand period of post-war reconstruction and reform, but which at a second glance has appeared right and proper, and at the third most desirable and urgently necessary. It comes at once to be a first class point in political reform such as must interest other peoples even more than the adventures of French women in search of the suffrage.

## Lamartine's Prophecy

Lamartine, poet, orator, and politician, predicted 60 years ago precisely the question that becomes suddenly one of the chief topics of dis-

cussion today and is accorded the support of leading articles in the most responsible newspapers, when he said, "A day will come, I have no doubt, when the father of the family will have as many votes at the election as there are old people, women, and children at his fireside, because, in a better constructed society it is not the individual, it is the family, which is the permanent unit. The individual passes, the family remains. The principle of social conservation is there; it will be developed by giving to democracy as much stability as to the monarchy."

In the Chamber, upon the discussion of woman's vote, Rouleau Dugage brought this subject up for the first time, and endeavored to hitch his motion on to the general bill for the feminine suffrage, the idea of which was generally approved. His proposition was that the vote should be given to every French citizen of every age and sex without distinction, and that in the case of families the father should exercise it for all members except the male of full age, and others who would be otherwise voiceless, so that if the family consisted of the head and six other units—not males of full age—or women with votes, perhaps the head would have seven votes instead of only one as at present.

Mr. Dugage phrased his proposition in the following terms—"Every person enjoying French nationality, whatever their age or sex, possesses a right of political suffrage which is the corollary of civil personality. The father of the family exercises the right of suffrage for himself and for all the persons legally placed under his civil authority, that is to say for his legal wife and for his children of both sexes who are minors."

## The Family Vote

This is what is called the family vote, the "vote familial," and Mr. Dugage says it has for its object integral universal suffrage and it realizes it as no other system could do, while such a measure of integral suffrage is very far from being realized in France up to now, as he has shown. Electoral reforms, agreed upon hitherto, have been almost entirely mere reforms of procedure, but the basis of the electoral system has remained the same.

So there is the startling fact that though there are 33,000,000 of French people, only 11,000,000 of them have the vote, these being males of 21 years or more, the women and children having no access to the ballot.

But the wonder of the case does not stop at this, for, when the 11,000,000 of voters are duly analyzed, right and sense appear to be still further neglected. Of these 11,000,000 of voters, as they were before the war, some 7,000,000 were either bachelors or the fathers of only one or two children, while 4,000,000 were the fathers of families who had three children or more. The 7,000,000 of the former class represented only some 16,000,000 of inhabitants and thus had one vote for little more than two persons, while the fathers of large families who represented nearly 23,000,000 of people had only one vote for nearly six persons.

Mr. Dugage declared with some reason that the Chamber would agree that here was an injustice, for nothing could be more contrary to the ideals of democratic electoral right and to the very interests of the country whose future rested with the future of the French family. He says he has within his scheme a remedy for the cruel and illogical state of things by which the head of a family having fallen in the war, that family is deprived of all voting power, and he remarks that in his proposition he is only applying to the political order what already exists in French civil law in which all citizens, whatever their age or sex, have equal rights, the only difference being the methods by which they are exercised. The proposition, as is stated, has set many thinking deeply on the question as to whether the part exercised by the French family is great enough and whether it has an adequate place in French law and political conceptions.

The proposition of Rouleau Dugage was detached from the bill embracing feminine suffrage by 219 votes to 200, so that, if it is to be further considered and dealt with, it must be brought forward as a special measure. The fact that at this first presentation when the Chamber to a large extent was taken by surprise, it received as many as 200 votes, and nearly won its place for being dealt with immediately, indicates the sympathy with which it was received and is a criterion of its prospects.

## CURB MARKETS MAY BE ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—There is a strong disposition on the part of St. Louis municipal officials to abolish the curb markets for farmers and gardeners that were opened during the war. Mayor Kiel and Comptroller Nellie favor the repeal of the ordinance legalizing the markets on the ground that the markets are not aiding in reducing the cost of living.

It is charged that the farmers and gardeners are charging prices fully equal to those asked by the established dealers. It is claimed that at no time since the curb markets were opened has there been any appreciable difference in the prices charged by the curb sellers and those asked by the regular dealers. The dealers are taxed for doing business, while the farmers are not taxed and are using the city's streets.

The markets were authorized as a war-time measure and may be abolished at any time. There are five of them in existence, and others were to have been opened had they justified themselves. Attempts to abolish them will be resisted by the neighborhoods in which they were located.

## SIR D. HAIG UPON FAR EAST PROBLEM

Danger of Future, He Says; May Lie in Replacement of European Skilled Labor by Cheaper and Efficient Chinese

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The task of the political prophet is proverbially hard, and his forecasts usually attract more criticism than approval; but the rôle is always a tempting one. Within the last few weeks, indeed, the victorious commander of the British armies has been essaying it and, in his new capacity of rector of the University of St. Andrews, predicting a political future for the world in which the "yellow peril" occupies as threatening a position as in the vicinities of the deposed Kaiser. The remembrance of those vaporings of the former German Emperor should not, however, be allowed to obscure the real seriousness with which Sir Douglas Haig dealt with the problem, and an occasional correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in London has therefore endeavored to ascertain the views on the subject of some representative men who are thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the Far East and have filled responsible positions both in China and Japan. A general résumé of the views obtained will be of interest, since it is founded on the opinions of the late Governor of one of the most important British colonies in the East, a prominent member of Parliament, who has traveled extensively there, a Consul-General of many years' standing, and a professor who has done more to help the cause of Chinese education than perhaps any other.

## What Former Kaiser Saw

The predictions of Sir Douglas Haig differ widely from the crude imaginings of the German and, though both alike point to the extreme seriousness of questions affecting the relations of the different races, their solutions for those difficulties are poles asunder. The former Kaiser foresaw a time when the yellow millions would be organized into vast disciplined armies under their own leaders, ready to move forth by land and sea for the conquest, the loot, and the exploitation of the western world. With the brutality of the true Prussians, his aim was to nip all possibilities of such organization in the bud by the use of the most ruthless "frightfulness," and thus to implant deep in the minds of the Asiatics the dread of chastisement and the conviction of their eternal inferiority to the favored European led by that paragon of all the excellencies, the Prussian superman.

Field Marshal Haig deals with realities and not with chimeras. He thinks not of vast armies to be recruited in the future for a race war, though unless the situation is properly handled during the next generation, such a prospect may become less remote.

The former Kaiser's measures of protection, based as they were on race antagonism, would precipitate and make infinitely worse the evils they were intended to prevent. They would result in almost unending strife between East and West, and would divide the world forever into two or more hostile camps, intent on nothing but dreams of hatred and violence.

But Sir Douglas foresees the difficulty, not in this remote way, but as an immediate one, and not so much in the political as in the economic sphere. He has known the labor companies of Chinese and other Asiatics who have been used to so great an extent behind the battle lines in France, and he realizes their capacity for work under organized direction, their skill and the frugality of their demands in return. It is here that he perceives the danger of the future, the replacement of the skilled laborer of European stock by the cheaper, but still comparatively efficient, Chinese. In the real presence of that danger all the authorities consulted are agreed, but in the likelihood of the invasion of the European labor market by Chinese coolies, as suggested by Sir Douglas, no one had much faith. Even if there were a probability of such invasion, the application of judicious measures of restriction upon importation of foreign labor, such as have long been applied without objection, would guard against any danger.

The objection of the educated Japanese and Chinese to restrictions upon immigration is not on account of their nature, but of the fact that they are sometimes applied in such a way as to imply a racial inferiority, which, needless to say, they entirely refuse to admit. It is agreed that if the most serious labor troubles are to be avoided, the competition of cheap Asiatic immigrant labor must be controlled, and it is felt with Sir Douglas that the evil will be best cured in the long run by the extension to the Chinese of the desires of the European for a higher standard of living.

## Debasement of Yellow Men

The debasement of the yellow man to insure the supremacy of the white will never supply a solution for the difficulty; the recognition that he, too, is human and is not a mere "yellow monkey," that he can contribute to the progress of civilization, and can be raised to the highest equality of culture, this will in time remove racial difficulties and in so doing elevate the whole human standard. Such a task as this was, in Sir Douglas Haig's view, the mission of the British Empire in the world. In this view he has the unhesitating support of every thinking Englishman, but now it is felt that the task can no longer be adequately carried out by Britain alone, as it has been for more than a century past. Here, then, is a work for the League of Nations, which it alone can fill.

All races, however insignificant, must be given what Britons proudly

regard as the peculiar glory of the Anglo-Saxon race, freedom for self-development, complete equality before the law, and the abolition of all caste and privilege. When such social requisites have been obtained, political development becomes possible, and in this political development the tutelage by the western nations of their brothers in the East will be essential.

A good deal of the so-called democratic progress of Asiatic peoples has up to the present been illusory, and changes from feudalism to democracy overnight are apt to be incomplete, but, bit by bit, as has been shown in some British colonies in the East, real progress in political development can be secured, and in the near future the changes will become more rapid.

## No Aggressive Imperialism

Meanwhile a check must be put upon the growth of aggressive imperialism and upon the desire for territorial expansion at the expense of weaker powers. On the part of all nations, to whatever race they belong, the powers against them antagonistic and divided, such aggression is possible for men of ill-will, but with the dread of having to face the whole force of the nations banded together in the League of Peace, few powers will care to enter on a course that would lead to war. In the twin tasks of furthering political and social development in Asia and of guarding the peace of the world, the two Anglo-Saxon powers must take the lead. If they so do their duty, the "Yellow Peril" will remain the bogey of a distorted Prussian imagination, and men will, in the words of the great Field Marshal, be justified in thinking not merely for themselves, but for generations and generations yet to come.

So will peace and good be preserved and civilization leveled up for mankind.

## INDIAN LAWYER ON INDIA'S PROBLEMS

Mr. V. R. Gupte Denies That His Country as a Whole Is Disloyal to British Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. V. R. Gupte, an Indian lawyer, a member of the moderate party of Indian reformers in the Bombay presidency and secretary of the association, founded in 1895 known as the Deccan Sabha Poona, has arrived in London on private business. He will also carry on political work here on behalf of his party for some few months. Having only been in England about a fortnight when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a conversation with him on Indian affairs his recollection of recent events in his own country was very vivid, and he was obviously full of regret that the worst elements of the population had provoked trouble on the one hand, and that on the other, the military authorities had found it necessary to make a display of bomb-dropping aeroplanes, armored cars, and machine guns. He fervently protested against the belief that India as a whole was disloyal to the British Government, and cited, as proof of what he said, the wide-swing campaigns which had been fought by Indian troops—between Mesopotamia, in Egypt, in Palestine, in France, and East Africa.

## Rowlett Act Resented

While asserting the loyalty of India as a whole, Mr. Gupte admitted that all classes were united in their dissatisfaction with the Rowlett Act. Being so thoroughly loyal, he said, they felt all the more keenly the aspersions upon their honor contained in the assumption that such an act was necessary for India. Not only, he continued, were Hindus against the act, but Muhammadans and every other class also. For the first time in history there was a solid block of all 21 members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council absolutely at one in their opposition to the Rowlett Act. Not even the general repressive measures that had been passed since 1907, culminating in the Defense of India Act, had roused such united opposition to the government's policy. Speaking generally, Mr. Gupte stated that the opposition was due, first, to the fact that the Rowlett Act was designed to cover a period of three years after the signing of the peace treaty; next, to the great amount of authority given by the act to the executive in India. He added that to rule India by force of arms and to whittle down the reforms already promised would never make that country contented.

## Blame Lower Elements

Speaking specifically of the recent trouble, Mr. Gupte blamed the lower elements who had taken the opportunity to strike a blow under cover of the perfectly legitimate and constitutional expression of disapproval that had come from all classes regarding the Rowlett Act. He claimed that just as a very small number of revolutionary crimes had been proved during 10 years—a number which he protested failed to justify the imposition of the act—so again, it was a microscopic minority out of 330,000,000 people who were fomenting trouble. He refused to believe that it was in any way due, within the borders of India itself, to Bolshevik propaganda, and would not willingly credit it to the effects of German machinations during the war. He knew that no leader of Indian opinion, he said, that had been seduced from his loyalty by that agency. Nor could he see any direct connection between the Indian outbreaks and those in Egypt, which have been recently attributed in many circles to one and the same cause, namely, the possibility of a partitioned Turkish Empire.

## ADVANCE IN PRICE OF LEAD

NEW YORK, New York—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced its price of lead from 5¢ to 6¢ per pound.

## SIR B. WINDLE UPON IRISH EDUCATION

Many Irishmen It Is Claimed, Are "Hewers of Wood" Because of Lack of Training

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Sir Hugh Barrie, M. P., speaking at the fifteenth congress of the Irish Technical Association in Dublin, said that his audience would not be drawing on their imagination if they pictured him as sitting constantly on the doorstep of the Treasury asking for funds. He hoped shortly to announce that a grant had been received and that funds would no longer be delayed. In spite of all their discouragements, a high note had been sounded in their favor; the number of their students throughout the country was now higher than it had ever been before. He hoped that in the future technical instruction would be so developed in its advanced stages that they in Ireland would be able to lead the way in showing what could be done in fostering native talent.

## Need for Competent Teachers

The president, Sir Bertram Windle, K. S. G., said that during the 15 years he had been president there had been a bitter and continuous cry for money, so far unsatisfied. Since their last congress a new world was being shaped, and he thought that more constructive work, and less vitriolic criticism, seemed the thing to be desired in the country. Little had so far been done for technical education. He had sometimes been told that "you should think first of your pupils" but his reply was, that in thinking of the teachers he was, in fact, thinking of the pupils, for whom the teachers existed. Without teachers there could be no pupils taught, and without satisfactory teachers there could be no good teaching. There was in Ireland no lack of a love of learning and no shortage of students. To make the best of their material it was necessary to supply them with competent, contented, instructors.

When he was a young man much was to be heard about "the three F's." The program for the teachers might also be summed up under three F's—fixity of tenure, fair salaries, freedom from anxiety for the future. The teacher had a right to feel that so long as he lived a clean, good life and taught well he was secure in his position. The claim for fair salaries was a modest one and applied to all classes of teachers. There were numbers of teachers spending long hours in instruction, and much of their spare time in improving themselves who did not get the wages of a carpenter or miner, or any other kind of mechanic. He had always urged and would continue to urge that the man who earned his bread by his intellect was just as much a workingman as he who gained his living by the sweat of his brow, and had the same right to a living wage, decent comfort, and reasonable leisure.

## Scotsmen and Irishmen

He himself (Sir Bertram) had spent the first third of his life in Ireland obtaining his education, and the second third in England earning his living, and he had been concerned with many organizations for the benefit of his brother Irishmen in England. The overwhelming majority were in what are commonly called the lower walks of life—navvies, paviors, and the like. Why? Not for want of intelligence, of which they had no shortage, but because of lack of training for any better positions. Why were Scotsmen seen in all sorts of leading positions, and Irishmen as "hewers of wood and drawers of water"? Because Scotland had the best and Ireland the worst system of education in the British Isles. He wished to urge that the youth of Ireland should be given the chance of such education as would enable them to rise, wherever they might be, to such positions as they might be fitted to occupy. This they could not have if technical instruction were to be starved for want of money.

## NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Rev. Dr. Gilmarin, Archbishop of Tuam, in an address at Westport, condemned revolution because, he said, it was not justified unless in circumstances where certain conditions were fulfilled, and those conditions were non-existent at the present time. Revolution, rebellion, or resistance to the law, was insane, and he warned his audience against it. In Ireland, he continued, they had two political parties who wished to attain their ends by different means; the (Roman) Catholic church was not concerned with party politics, and whether the form of government was monarchical, or republican, or anything else, was no business of the church. He denounced that extreme section who would go to revolution in any circumstances

# HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

## TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This News-paper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

### TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Supreme Judicial Court Room,

Friday, July 25, 1919

The Master—Shall we continue with the deposition, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—Yes, if Your Honor please. Here is an extra duplicate of the same copy that I am reading from. Possibly if Your Honor had it might be of assistance to you.

Mr. Thompson—May I make a correction? On page 517 of the printed record the witness is reported here as stating: "As nearly as I can estimate, about 30." In the typewritten volume it reads correctly: "As nearly as I can estimate, about 730." It is the first instance I have found where the printed record has not been strictly accurate, and that is a mere printer's slip. It should be 730 instead of 30.

Mr. Bates—What is he testifying about?

Mr. Thompson—He is testifying as follows:

"Mr. Thompson—I was not asking for the date, but approximately how many days before March 17, and during the year 1919, did you first consult Judge Smith in regard to the contemplated action of removing Mr. Dittmore?"

"The Witness—As nearly as I can estimate, about—"

"730" it reads in the typewritten volume and in the printed volume, on page 517, it reads "about 30." I should like to have that error noted now so that there may be no mistake about it later if it should be referred to in argument. It should be 730 instead of 30.

Mr. Krauthoff—The witness stated

730.

Mr. Thompson—That is agreed to. I should further like to ask if it may be understood, as I suppose it is understood, to save me from recalling Mr. Dickey for one question, that at the conference when he testified that Mr. Eustace asked him why he did not clear up his own board and made a reference to a "hidden hand." Mr. Dickey understood by the words "hidden hand" Mr. Dittmore. That is true, isn't it?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am not able to state what Mr. Dickey understood.

Mr. Thompson—You are not able to state it. Perhaps you will ask him if that is a fact, if he is here.

Mr. Bates—He is not here. He will be in a little later this morning.

Mr. Thompson—if you will ask him during the morning it will save my recalling him one question.

Mr. Bates—I thought it might assist Your Honor if you could be looking over a duplicate of what I am reading. I had just read Interrogatory 16, which I will reread:

"16. If your answer to the previous interrogatory is affirmative, state the times, circumstances, occasions, and the number of said conversations, and state fully what she said in reference thereto."

Mr. Whipple—if Your Honor please, we are unable to agree that our objections to this answer should be waived. I think that the inquiry is entirely immaterial. If it has any purpose at all, as we must assume that it does, it must be to vary, alter, modify or control the written instrument by oral declarations, and of course declarations can never be received for such a purpose. I am influenced in maintaining this objection by the fact that the witness seems to be strangely mixed with regard to the historic facts which he attempts to state. An analysis of the answer would show—although that is not of course, the legal basis of the objection—the incorrectness of the answer. Palpable incorrectness in some respects would not constitute a basis of objection. The legal objection is what we have stated.

The Master—Mr. Bates, you were going to say something?

Mr. Bates—Not unless Your Honor cares to hear me on the question. I think it is plain, Your Honor, that there is a question of law involved here which, ultimately, will have to be determined probably by the full court. The full court cannot determine the question unless the facts have been presented to it. If Mr. Whipple desires to take any exception, he can take exceptions to the evidence and his rights are then saved and he can argue the question before the full court; but if the evidence is excluded, it is of course evident that in that case, if the Supreme Court should decide that it ought to have been admitted, then the case would have to be referred back and much time would be unnecessarily lost. So far as the question itself is concerned, I am ready to argue on it if Your Honor thinks it is important to argue it at this time.

Mr. Whipple—What the Governor has stated is not correct at all as a

matter of procedure. He can argue in the Supreme Court that this evidence which will go up with this exception ought to have been admitted, and if the Supreme Court should admit it they would not again refer it to the master. They would themselves deal with the other facts in company and in connection with the facts here presented if they thought they were admissible. The defendants can argue their case in the Supreme Court precisely as well irrespective of the rule; but it is so obvious, we think, that this statement by Judge Hanna of conversations of the grantor at about the time of making the deed as to its purposes, as to what she intended and wanted to accomplish, is not admissible, that we think the ruling should be made. It can't be said that it is to interpret the instrument, because there are no latent or patent ambiguities in the instrument. It is perfectly clear in its terms. That is, nothing has been pointed out at least that is ambiguous.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that the issues which are tendered in the manner that they are tendered make this evidence entirely competent. It is of great importance from our view, and I think also from Mr. Whipple's view—I judge so from the insistence of his objection. They have tendered issues in regard to the intent of Mrs. Eddy and they have not confined them to the intent as shown by the Deed of Trust. They have gone outside of that and alleged that she had certain intentions in regard to this trust and in regard to her plan for the movement and for the promotion of it. They have alleged that in Paragraph 4, and in Paragraph 6, they have gone further and shown that they intend, or did intend, to try to prove that she had the intent which they claim, not by the trust instrument but by By-Laws which they quote in regard to the government of branch churches, etc. In other words, even in their bill they bring in other things to attempt to modify or if not to modify, to explain—I will put it that way—to explain the Trust Deed and the provisions of it. There are other issues which they have tendered which would make this competent. For instance, in Paragraphs 7 and 8 they allege that the directors are trying to conduct the business differently from what it has been conducted, or to cause the trustees to conduct it differently. They allege that we are trying to have them conduct it according to alleged statements made by Mrs. Eddy long after the Deed of Trust. This answer contains a statement made by Mrs. Eddy at the time of the execution of the Deed of Trust. Under the allegations of Paragraphs 7 and 8 this is admissible. I think this answer is also admissible under the allegations of Paragraph 16, where they say the directors have planned to overthrow the trust as intended and created by Mrs. Eddy. We have the right to show what she said at the time that she made this Trust Deed as to her intentions, where they have even in their bill gone outside of the deed to show what they thought she intended.

The rule that provides that one cannot qualify or alter a written instrument has been stated to be more flexible than almost any other principle of law; that there are more exceptions to the rule, and the courts have constantly been construing it with greater and greater liberality; and that applies to the courts of Massachusetts as well as to the courts of the rest of the land. We do not offer this to change the trust in any way. It is not at variance with one of the first exceptions to the rule that has been mentioned by Brother Whipple is the exception that while there is no indication in anything that has been said by counsel that any particular word is ambiguous or that there is any provision that cannot be easily understood, or that anything that the witness states interprets it in any way whatever. It is a statement of elementary principle by the learned counsel, without application to the legal situation which he attempts to deal with.

But the evidence offered here is not offered for any such purpose. There is no indication in anything that has been said by counsel that any particular word is ambiguous or that there is any provision that cannot be easily understood, or that anything that the witness states interprets it in any way whatever. It is a statement of elementary principle by the learned counsel, without application to the legal situation which he attempts to deal with.

He says that we have made it admissible—and this is the first point of his argument, as I understand it—that the plaintiffs have made this admissible because they have made allegations in the bill with regard to Mrs. Eddy's intent, and that therefore they may show by her declarations, oral declarations, what her intent was; not that we have offered any evidence or made any allegations as to what her intent was with regard to this particular deed, but that because in other respects we have made averments as to what Mrs. Eddy meant by the term "help," for instance, has already been referred to several times. But, apart from that, there are, in Section 3 and in Section 8, statements that may well be explained by evidence as to what Mrs. Eddy said and did at the time the trust was executed, and by her course of conduct and the course of conduct of all parties that have any interest in the trust from that time on. In Section 3 she refers to the fact that she reserves the right to give directions, for instance. Now, we submit that we have the right to introduce evidence that at the time of the making of this deed she stated to the parties how she expected to give those directions and the manner of them.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has allowed, in a fairly recent case, an explanation of the word "estate" in a written contract where the rights of others were involved—the parties to the contract were involved—the explanation that the word "estate" meant an estate subject to a lease. And the Supreme Court has also permitted the explanation of a statement to the effect that taxes were to be apportioned, and in that it made the significant statement that, while there was the ordinary and well-accepted meaning as to what that might mean, nevertheless they had a right to show that it meant something different from that, and that therefore the evidence was properly received.

Section 8 of the Deed of Trust also contains the interlineations, if Your Honor remembers, that General Street says he wrote in there at Mrs. Eddy's request giving her the right to make changes. We submit that statements made at the time showing how

she proposed to make changes come in properly to explain, not in opposition to or in violation of anything in the deed, but to explain what she meant by it. And here is a contemporaneous statement of Mrs. Eddy in connection with this matter, made to one who was one of those upon whom she chiefly depended at the time. I submit that that is capable of such explanation as the courts have allowed in other cases.

I also submit that, under the Massachusetts cases, this evidence is permissible as showing the contemporaneous understanding and construction which the parties themselves put upon instrument, and that it also has a bearing.

Mr. Whipple—What parties?

Mr. Bates—I refer to all the parties—the trustees, and Mrs. Eddy herself, and the beneficiaries or those whom you call the beneficiaries.

Mr. Whipple—The trustees were not present at the conference?

Mr. Bates—No; but we have introduced it as a part of the course of conduct which has been pursued uninterrupted.

Mr. Whipple—This was not a course of conduct.

Mr. Bates—And there are Massachusetts cases which also state that a course of conduct throughout a long period of years showing how the parties interested have accepted and treated and construed the instrument has great weight with the Court.

Mr. Whipple—But this that you are offering is a conversation which took place before.

Mr. Bates—This is the beginning of a course of conduct which took place practically at the time. I might also add that the cases are inclined to the view—they do show absolutely that where a word is used it is possible to introduce evidence to show that the parties who used it used it in a sense different from the ordinary sense or interpretation. So that on the question of the law involved, I submit we have the right to introduce this matter. On the question of the issues, some of which are apart from any question of the construction of the deed, we have the right to introduce it; and on the further question, that we have the right to have these facts found by Your Honor for such bearing as the full court may later determine that they have upon the case, is one of the essential reasons for this matter being before Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—I do not understand the rule of law as stated by Governor Bates, or, at least, it is very inadequately stated. I understand the rule to be that you may never offer evidence of previous or contemporaneous declarations of a donor as to what she meant by the deed, for the purpose of altering or modifying or in any way controlling its provisions, and I do not understand that there is such a multitude of exceptions as the Governor has suggested. What he says is also not correct. The statement of Judge Hanna does not bear on that subject at all. I suppose there is a vague hope that it might, as a basis of argument, but an inspection of what he says shows that he does not—nothing whatever. There is no ambiguity in the deed. There is nothing that needs explanation, there is nothing ambiguous about it or doubtful in its meaning whatever. It can be interpreted, and must be, by the Court, as plain words are used. There are no unusual words used in an unusual or technical sense that need to be explained, and if there were the evidence of Judge Hanna does not explain or interpret them in any way whatever. It is as plain and palpable as any evidence to offer evidence to control and vary the terms of a written instrument as is often presented.

The Master—Mr. Thompson, do you understand the question?

Mr. Bates—That is the last part of Paragraph 4.

Mr. Whipple—I have just read it, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Bates—It is on page 15, this is at the bottom of page 15, the last line and the next page.

Mr. Whipple—I was waiting for Your Honor to see it.

The Master—Go right on.

Mr. Whipple—Your Honor will agree, I think, that no evidence whatever has been offered, or could be offered, as to her purpose contrary to the terms of the Deeds of Trust, but in accordance with them.

Then it is said that Section 16 of the bill opens the question:

"The plaintiffs aver upon information and belief that the things which the directors have done in demanding the resignation of the plaintiffs as trustees, and in attempting to remove from his office the plaintiff Rowlands are done in pursuance of a plan which the defendant Dickey (and others) have heretofore contrived to secure the assent of the defendant Knott; that said plan involves a deliberate attempt by the directors to force the trustees out of the offices which they hold in order to place therein either three of the directors themselves or three persons who will be subservient to the directors and manage said trust and the affairs of the Publishing Society in subversive to the defendants; that said plan contemplates that the trust created by Mrs. Eddy in respect of the Publishing Society and which she specifically provided should be dominated and controlled by trustees other than directors of The Mother Church shall hereafter be dominated and controlled by said directors."

Then we refer to the deed itself as showing Mrs. Eddy's intent, and not any intent expressed on the outside—averments which are usual and proper in a bill—commenting upon and pointing out the intent as shown in the written document which we have under discussion. But by what curious operation of the mind counsel can say that a conversation with Judge Hanna before this deed was executed has any bearing upon the proposition which is stated by us in paragraph 16. I am utterly unable to comprehend it. It is a mental operation that I cannot quite understand, and possibly therefore I do not do justice to the argument.

Now, let us see how his argument bears analysis in that respect. The averment to which he refers is in Paragraph 4 of the bill. Let us see what that is:

"The conception and plan of Mrs. Eddy for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science, as taught by her, involved two general branches of activity. The first, the organization of churches. . . . The second, by increasing the circulation throughout the world of publications containing the truths of Christian Science. . . . These two branches of activity, both calculated to develop and enlarge the Christian Science movement, so-called, Mrs. Eddy determined to put into the hands of different sets of trustees, reserving to herself in respect to each and both, a large measure of power to control."

Now, all the intent that we attribute to Mrs. Eddy in those declarations is an intent shown by her own written documents. They are nothing but statements in the bill of what the written documents, the two Deeds of Trust, show. We go on to say:

"Mrs. Eddy accordingly . . . through the Deed of Trust of Sept. 1, 1892, . . . placed with the Christian Science Board of Directors certain duties in relation to The Mother Church. . . . Several years later . . . she conveyed to the Board of Trustees her property used in The Christian Science Publishing Society."

That is all we say. We make a statement as to what her purposes were as indicated by the instruments which she had composed and signed and executed and delivered. We are

making no reference to any intention that she has, as proven by the memories of people, by her declarations, attempting to show that they are contrary to her written documents. These are comments upon her written document which we do not seek to modify or control but merely indicate the purpose, and it lays no foundation whatever for any such suggestion as

has been made.

Mr. Bates—Will you read the last of that allegation, where you allege that it meant something different from what ordinary people think it means, then such evidence could be introduced. That would be an illustration of what Governor Bates calls an exception to the rule, but which I understand to be a part of the rule, but it is not offered for any such thing as that.

Mr. Whipple—That is the fair interpretation of what Governor Bates calls an exception to the rule, but which I understand to be a part of the rule, but it is not offered for any such thing as that.

Mr. Bates—That is the fair interpretation of what Governor Bates calls an exception to the rule, but which I understand to be a part of the rule, but it is not offered for any such thing as that.

Mr. Whipple—That is the fair interpretation of what Governor Bates calls an exception to the rule, but which I understand to be a part of the rule, but it is not offered for any such thing as that.

Mr. Bates—That is the fair interpretation of what Governor Bates calls an exception to the rule, but which I understand to be a part of the rule, but it is not offered for any such thing as that.

Mr. Whipple—That is the fair interpretation of what Governor Bates calls an exception to the rule, but which I understand to be a part of the rule, but it is not offered for any such thing as that.

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Mr. Whipple—That is the fair interpretation of what Governor Bates calls an exception to the rule, but which I understand to be a part of the rule, but it is not offered for any such thing as that.

Mr. Bates—That is the fair interpretation of what Governor Bates calls an exception to the rule, but which I understand to be a part of the rule, but it is not offered for any such thing as that.

that if I may observe at this point what we would like to have stricken out, because that will make the—

The Master—Suppose you do that, point it out as briefly as you can.

Mr. Whipple—Beginning near the end of the first paragraph of the answer—that is the long paragraph:

"She also repeatedly referred to the necessity for protecting the literature and to this end it must be kept within the jurisdiction of the directors and the First Members of The Mother Church as far as possible. She said that everything must be kept within the jurisdiction of the directors and the First Members as far as was possible under the Massachusetts law. She said that as an aid to protecting the literature in the way she wished, the directors of The Mother Church and the First Members must have the power to appoint editors of the Christian Science periodicals, and that she and said directors and First Members must have such power and control over the trustees of the publishing society that in case they did not properly and faithfully discharge their duty their offices might be declared vacant."

The very last sentence is in accord with the Deed of Trust, and the rest—the only effect of it would be to contradict the terms of the Deed of Trust. And in that connection may I point out—

The Master—May I mark what I have before me?

Mr. Bates—Certainly.

The Master—You desire to strike out at the end of the first paragraph of the answer from the words "she also repeated" and so forth?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—To the end of the paragraph?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, although we do not seriously object to what appears of the Trust Deed; that is, that if they did not faithfully and properly discharge their duties their offices might be declared vacant. That is, I should be perfectly willing that the words that I just read "that in case they did not properly and faithfully discharge their duties their offices might be declared vacant" be left in.

The Master—"And that she and said directors and First Members must have such power and control," and so forth—leave that in?

Mr. Whipple—No, not that.

The Master—Then you split the sentence. I don't see how you are going to do that.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if you cannot split the sentence it should all go out, but the latter part of it is coordinated in the Trust Deed, and the earlier part is contradictory to it.

The Master—Is that all?

Mr. Whipple—if I may make an observation in regard to that first, the statement "The directors of The Mother Church and the First Members must have power to appoint editors of the Christian Science periodicals"—that is contradicted by the Church Manual, which existed at the time, because that power was not given to the directors until years after, and was never given to the First Members. So that it contradicts the Manual as well as the Trust Deed. And this sentence, "She also repeatedly referred to the necessity for protecting the literature and to this end it must be kept within the jurisdiction" —that, we say, contradicts the Manual.

Mr. Bates—That is an argument as to the value of the testimony; it is not a reason for striking it out.

Mr. Whipple—Well, it contradicts the Deed of Trust and also the Manual. Now, in that connection, may I call attention to the last sentence of the second paragraph: "That By-Laws must be prepared and published in the Manual of The Mother Church setting forth her wishes and purposes with reference to this trust." That is why I referred to the fact that the Manual was prepared directly contrary to what Judge Hanna said was her intention. I have pointed out all that we care to have stricken out in that last answer.

The Master—Let us see just how we stand there. You contend that in any event if any of the answer stands, for any purpose, what you have indicated must be stricken out?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor. That is, we can see no ground on which it can be admitted, and we see a clear ground for its exclusion in that it is contradictory to the terms of the Trust Deed itself, and if there were any question of discretion involved you would consider also the fact that it is contradictory to the terms of the Manual. Although I agree that the latter part of it—

The Master—Now, passing that for the present, you might go on to the next question.

Mr. Bates—We do not admit, of course, Your Honor, that it is contradictory to either the Trust Deed or the Manual.

Mr. Whipple—I do not ask for any admission. I said that upon the documentary evidence already in the case.

Mr. Bates—We state that there is nothing in it except what is entirely consistent with everything that is stated in the deed, and it is merely expository of it.

The Master—Are you going to use that evidence for the purpose of adding something to the deed that is not there?

Mr. Bates—Certainly not.

The Master—That is not expressly there?

Mr. Bates—Well, we claim that the powers which were given to the directors and the First Members under the deed would include everything that she has provided for, either under the by-laws or otherwise. It is merely an indication as to how she expected those words in the deed to be construed.

The Master—You can't by construction add something to the deed that is not there.

Mr. Bates—No, Your Honor, but when the deed places the power of the removal in the Board of Directors and First Members, it places by implication a power of supervision that would give them the right to insist on an appointment of editors or of any of these other things which she mentioned—the greater power includes the less. Now, this statement here—is this ex-

planatory, but it is not in addition to what is already stated in the deed. At least, that would be our contention. And inasmuch as we make that contention, and make it in good faith, and I think shall prevail on it, we have a right to have the facts which bear on it come before the full court, so that it will have the facts before it, and say whether they have a bearing on it or not. I understand, however, that that question is held in abeyance, and that we are to proceed at this time.

The Master—I want to get all the light I can on it. Now, you may go to the next question.

Mr. Bates (reading)—

"17. Did you, prior to the time of the execution of said trust instrument, January 25 (see Exhibit 1)?"

The Master—Now there again.

Mr. Bates—Well, Exhibit 1 was this exhibit, Your Honor, which included the whole bill.

The Master—What we understand as Exhibit A?

Mr. Bates—No, Exhibit 1 included all the exhibits that are attached to the bill, you see. It includes the bill.

Mr. Whipple—The bill, too.

The Master—"Dated Jan. 25"—I suppose that means 1898. It does not say so. That is in fact the trust instrument which the bill calls Exhibit A?

Mr. Bates—That is right, Your Honor.

The Master—All right.

Mr. Bates (reading interrogatory 17)—

"ever have any conversation with Mrs. Eddy in reference to her plan and conception for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science as taught by her?"

The Master—That stands or falls by the action on interrogatory 16.

Mr. Bates (reading answer to interrogatory 17)—

"Answer: Only as above stated."

"18. If your answer to the previous interrogatory is in the affirmative, state fully the times and occasions of said talk with Mrs. Eddy and what was said to you in reference thereto."

Mr. Bates: (reading answer to interrogatory 24)—

"Answer: By the Directors of The Mother Church and the First or Executive Members thereof, and under an unincorporated society called the Christian Science Publishing Society which was controlled entirely by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church and the First or Executive Members, all being at that time under the personal direction of Mrs. Eddy. There was appointed by The Mother Church authorities or Mrs. Eddy a person who was called 'manager' of the Publishing Society.

"25. Were you familiar with the handwriting of Mary Baker Eddy and did you ever see her write?"

Answer: I was familiar with Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, but I have no distinct recollection of ever having seen her write.

"26. Attached hereto and marked Exhibit 4 is a copy of what purports to be a letter written by Mary Baker Eddy over the signature M. B. Eddy, dated Jan. 17, 1898."

Mr. Bates—These three questions, Your Honor, come together before any answer.

"27. Attached hereto and marked Exhibit 5 is a copy of what purports to be a letter written by Mary Baker Eddy over the signature M. B. Eddy, dated Jan. 18, 1898."

"28. What became of these original letters? (Exhibits 4 and 5.)"

Answer: The originals of these letters were sent by me somewhat over two years ago to the directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at their request.

"29. Answer: I am not able to recall anything more than I have already stated.

"20. What, if anything, did Mrs. Eddy say in reference to the relationship of the work of The Christian Science Publishing Society to The Mother Church?

"Answer: Same answer as to last question.

"22. Did Mrs. Eddy at any time state to you her conception as to the relationship The Mother Church was to be to the Christian Science movement?"

"Answer: Not other than as above stated, so far as I can remember."

"23. If your answer to the previous interrogatory is in the affirmative, state fully what she said in reference thereto."

"Answer: I have already done so.

"24. Prior to the execution of said trust instrument (see Exhibit 1), under what plan and by whom had the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society been conducted?"

"Now is there an objection to that?"

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor. I see that it makes any difference who were conducting it.

Mr. Bates—I think that it may be helpful, Your Honor, in one phase of the other answer to have that answer also.

Mr. Whipple—To have it what?

Mr. Bates—To have this answer also. It will help His Honor in coming to a decision as to what Judge Hanna meant in his reference to the controversy between the directors and the trustees.

The Master—Is there in the deed somewhere a reference to the prior conduct of the publishing business?

Mr. Bates—There has been some reference in evidence, but I do not think any document has been put in.

The Master—I thought there was some document here.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, there is; Exhibit A, in the preamble of the deed of 1898.

The Master—Oh, yes, certainly that is true.

Mr. Bates—Exhibit A—

The Master—It is hard to hold everything there is in these documents in mind at once. It seems to me at present—of course, I have got to hear Mr. Whipple about it—that it may be proper to explain in connection with that Deed of Trust something about "the business heretofore conducted by said Christian Science Publishing Society."

Mr. Whipple—Your Honor will indulge me a moment. I must confess I do not know just what Your Honor is referring to.

The Master—Let me state, then, Exhibit A—

Mr. Whipple—I have that.

The Master—paragraph 1, after the "be it known," the introductory paragraph, provides:

"Trustees shall hold and manage property and property rights exclusively for the purpose of carrying on the business, which has been heretofore conducted by The Christian Science Publishing Society, in promot-

ing the interests of Christian Science."

Now, that refers us back to the introductory paragraph which I skipped, and you will find in there a good deal about The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor—but this question does not bring out anything with regard to that except the manner in which it had been composed.

"Under what plan and by whom had the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society been conducted?"

"It seems to us it does not make any difference as to the plan under which it has been conducted. But in another aspect, if Your Honor please, we regard the question as of some importance because the answer is that it had been conducted—and we understand it to be a fact—by the directors of The Mother Church, because they constituted a majority of the directors of the corporation known as the Publishing Society. The fact that Mrs. Eddy having it conducted by the directors under another name, took it entirely out of their hands and did not allow the directors to be represented on the new Board of Trustees, carries a good deal of significance.

The Master—Isn't that rather an argument on what conclusion is to be drawn?

Mr. Whipple—It really is, if Your Honor please. I was explaining why we were inclined not to object very strenuously to its being admitted, because we thought it was in our favor in that respect.

The Master—You may read that, then. I think it is probably enough that I may desire to admit that.

Mr. Bates: (reading answer to interrogatory 24)—

"Answer: I have not the original of this letter in my possession and am not aware that I have ever had it since leaving Boston. It may be among the letters in the possession of the directors of The Mother Church.

"34. Are you familiar with the Church Manual of The Mother Church?

"Answer: I am fairly familiar with the Church Manual of The Mother Church.

"35. Is the extract from a letter in Miscellaneous Writings, by Mary Baker Eddy, printed on the page following the title page of the Church Manual taken from this letter, a copy of which is marked Exhibit 6, and if so how did it come to be printed in the Manual?"

Mr. Whipple—We must object to that and insist upon our objection.

The Master—You have got the letter in.

Mr. Bates—And the Manual is in Your Honor, and that is the statement to which reference is made (handing Manual to the Master).

The Master—Do we need the witness to tell us whether it is taken from that letter or not? If it corresponds word for word?

Mr. Bates—I don't think there is anything to show where it comes from. At any rate he identifies it as having come from Mrs. Eddy to him.

The Master—Is it worth while to spend time on that objection, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me, that was not what you said.

The Master—Fortunately, you do not depend upon Judge Hanna to show what the true state of things was.

Mr. Bates—Not on this matter.

The Master—Regarding this publication—on that matter.

Mr. Bates (reading)—

"42. During the period that you were editor of The Christian Science Publishing Society, state the relationship of The Christian Science Board of Directors to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"Answer: My understanding of the relationship was that the Publishing Society was under the jurisdiction and control of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First or Executive Members thereof, and of Mrs. Eddy herself. This understanding was acquiesced in, so far as I am aware, by all interested."

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, we object, of course, to that. Plainly the latter part is not responsive and the earlier part, his understanding, is not of the slightest consequence of what the relationship was. It was an opinion and an inference.

The Master—I do not carry in my mind the exact period during which he was editor of the Journal. What was that? He stated it, but I did not carry it along.

Mr. Whipple—I am not sure that he has stated it.

Mr. Bates—From September, 1892, until 1902, 10 years, when he went on to the Board of Lectureship. That is in the answer to the sixth interrogatory.

Mr. Whipple—This is the answer to the sixth interrogatory.

Mr. Bates—Not on this matter.

The Master—Regarding this publication—on that matter.

Mr. Bates—It is perfectly clear that he was editor of the Journal.

The Master—He was editor of the Journal.

Mr. Bates—He was editor of the Journal.

The Master—He was editor of the Journal.

Mr. Bates—He was editor of the Journal.

The Master—He was editor of the Journal.

Mr. Bates—He was editor of the Journal.

The Master—He was editor of the Journal.

Mr. Bates—He was editor of the Journal.

The Master—He was editor of the Journal.

Mr. Bates—He was editor of the Journal.

won't strike it out. You may go on. This is cross-examination.

"Answer: As to the first part of the question, I would say the directors of The Mother Church did exercise the general supervision mentioned; but as to the details embraced within the latter part of the question, I am not now able to recall any specific instances.

"X-Int. 13. During the period of which you have personal knowledge was any objection ever made by any of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to such supervision of the affairs of said society as you have testified was during said period exercised by the Christian Science Board of Directors?"

Mr. Whipple—We insist upon our objection to that.

The Master—"As you have testified." That I think I shall admit.

"Answer: None whatever, within my recollection.

"X-Int. 14. During the period of which you have personal knowledge was there not as a matter of fact a uniform practice, and acquiescence therein on the part of the Christian Science Board of Directors, the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and the members of The Mother Church, in reference to the relations between the Christian Science Board of Directors and the trustees of the Publishing Society?

"Answer: There was.

"X-Int. 15. During the period of which you have personal knowledge, you may state whether any trustee of the Publishing Society ever to your knowledge objected to such degree of supervision by the directors of the affairs of said society as you have testified existed during said period."

Mr. Whipple—There we must insist on our objection; nothing specific about it.

The Master—I don't think it adds much of anything.

Mr. Whipple—No. I find myself in agreement with Your Honor on that.

The Master—However, I shall admit it.

"Answer: Never to my knowledge.

"X-Int. 16. During the period of which you have personal knowledge, was there ever to your knowledge any dispute between the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, or any of them, and the Christian Science Board of Directors, or any of them, concerning the interpretation of such of the By-Laws as refer to the relation between the Board of Directors and the trustees, or the respective duties of the directors and the trustees in reference to the affairs of the Publishing Society?

"Answer: There was not.

"X-Int. 17. Was there, so far as your knowledge goes, ever an instance before March 17, 1919, of action by the Christian Science Board of Directors declaring a vacancy or vacancies in the trusteeship of The Christian Science Publishing Society, or otherwise attempting to remove one of said trustees?

"Answer: There was not."

"X-Int. 18. Was there to your personal knowledge ever prior to March 17, 1919, an instance of the dismissal of a member of the Board of Directors by a majority vote of the Board of Directors?

"Answer: There was not.

"X-Int. 19. Do you know of any instance where Mrs. Eddy dismissed a member of the Board of Directors, either with or without a hearing? If so, please state what and when said instance was.

"Answer: I know of no such instance.

"X-Int. 20. Is it not a fact that in every instance known to you of the dismissal of a director, the director dismissed was given notice and an opportunity to be heard, either formally or informally, on charges preferred against him?"

Mr. Whipple—Do you press your objection to that, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—No.

The Master—Now, in view of the answer to interrogatory 19, what is the use of printing that question and answer in the record of the case?

Mr. Demond—Question 19, if Your Honor please, relates to the dismissal of a member of the board by Mrs. Eddy.

The Master—By Mrs. Eddy, that is true; but if he says he knows no instance of the dismissal of a director, what is the use of having questions and answers that ask him the circumstances based upon a supposition that he does know of such an instance?

Mr. Demond—That would appear to be so, Your Honor.

The Master—That would enable us to omit a good many of these questions and answers, wouldn't it?

Mr. Thompson—Not a good many.

The Master—If you see any way of shortening it, please adopt it; if you do not, go on.

Mr. Demond—Answers 20 and 21 are both rendered immaterial by the answers to interrogatories 18 and 19, and may be omitted.

Cross-interrogatory 22:

"To what extent as a matter of fact during the period covered by your personal knowledge have the activities not only of The Mother Church, but of the Christian Science movement in general, been under the control or supervision of the Christian Science Board of Directors?"

Mr. Whipple—We insist upon the materiality of that question.

Mr. Demond—Well, the answer is—

The Master—It adds nothing to our knowledge, does it?

Mr. Demond—It does not come down to any specific issue. The answer is:

"To a very large extent."

Mr. Whipple—Might not that be omitted in the printing? Do you think it adds much?

Mr. Thompson—Not a good many.

The Master—If you see any way of shortening it, please adopt it; if you do not, go on.

Mr. Demond—Answers 20 and 21 are both rendered immaterial by the answers to interrogatories 18 and 19, and may be omitted.

Cross-interrogatory 23:

"To what extent as a matter of fact during the period covered by your personal knowledge have the activities not only of The Mother Church, but of the Christian Science Publishing Society, or member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, or member of The Mother Church, concerning the relation between the provisions of the deed of Jan. 25, 1898, and by-

Mr. Demond—The answer is, he has no recollection. I do not see why that can't be omitted.

The Master—Twenty-three omitted by consent.

Mr. Demond—Cross-interrogatory 24:

"Referring to the preceding cross-interrogatory, is it not true that Mrs. Eddy never said that her purpose in selecting different individuals for said two offices was in pursuance of a plan to make the trustees of the Publishing Society independent of the supervision of the affairs of said society as you have testified was during said period exercised by the Christian Science Board of Directors?"

Mr. Whipple—I think, if you do not mind, let that stand.

Mr. Demond—(reading answer to cross-interrogatory)—

"I never heard her say anything on the subject that I remember of, in any specific way. If she did say anything to that effect, it was in the interviews I had with her as stated in my answers to questions in the direct examination.

"X-Int. 25. Did Mrs. Eddy in your hearing ever state in substance that it was her purpose to subordinate the Publishing Society Trustees to the control of the Christian Science Board of Directors?

"Answer: She never did, unless as stated in my direct examination.

"X-Int. 26. Referring to the persons originally denominated 'First Members,' and afterward 'Executive Members,' of The Mother Church, please state how many persons constituted said First Members, and if the number was changed from time to time, the number of persons who from time to time constituted said body known as First Members?

"Answer: I do not recall the changes made in the number of First Members, although there were some changes. My best recollection is that during the time I was a member there were 40.

"X-Int. 27. Who, if you know, selected the persons who filled from time to time the office of First Members of said Church?

"Answer: My understanding was that they were selected by Mrs. Eddy through the directors of The Mother Church."

Mr. Whipple—Doesn't the record which we have before us now of the proceedings contradict that?

Mr. Thompson—I don't feel sure that it does; I don't know. I don't think we have much evidence on how they were picked out.

Mr. Whipple—I think there is a provision that they must be elected by the unanimous vote of the members of the Church.

Mr. Thompson—The First Members.

Mr. Whipple—However, we will discuss that later.

Mr. Demond (reading)—

"X-Int. 28. Who, if you know, selected the persons who filled from time to time the office of Executive Members of said Church?

"Answer: I have the same understanding with reference to these that I had with reference to the First Members. They were the same body under a different name.

"X-Int. 29. In whom was the government of The Mother Church vested as a matter of fact on Jan. 25, 1898?

"Answer: The Christian Science Board of Directors under the supervision of Mrs. Eddy, or, rather, the Christian Science Board of Directors jointly with the First or Executive Members although the authority of the First or Executive Members was limited to certain acts, all under the supervision of Mrs. Eddy.

"X-Int. 30. Is it not true that on Jan. 25, 1898, the government of The Mother Church was vested partly in the First Members and partly in the Christian Science Board of Directors?

"Answer: As stated in my last answer, yes.

"X-Int. 31. What part did Mrs. Eddy herself take, if any, in the government of The Mother Church during the period of which you have personal knowledge?

"Answer: There were times when she took a very active part, and other times when she declined to take part, leaving it to the Directors and Executive Members. Generally speaking, however, I think it proper to say that she took an active part.

"X-Int. 32. Referring to Art. XXV, Sec. 3, of the By-Laws, please state as nearly as you can recollect when said by-law was adopted, especially the part thereof reading: 'The Christian Science Board of Directors shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to the board may seem expedient?'

"Answer: I have no recollection as to the time other than as indicated by the Manual itself."

Mr. Demond—Do you insist on your objection?

Mr. Whipple—Not in view of the answer.

The Master—He says he has no recollection, so that we need not spend much time on it.

Mr. Demond (reading)—

"X-Int. 33. After Art. XXV, Sec. 3, of the By-Laws took effect, was ever any question raised, to your knowledge, and during the period of which you have personal knowledge, by the trustees or any member of the Board of Directors, as to the validity of said by-law, or as to whether said by-law was consistent with the provisions of Par. 10 of the Trust Deed itself?

"Answer: According to my understanding, it is true.

"X-Int. 44. Is it not true as a matter of fact that by long-continued, uniform and unbroken practice, during the period of which you have personal knowledge, and prior to March 17, 1919, the members of The Mother Church have been regarded by the directors, by the members, and by all other persons interested, so far as you know, as the beneficiaries of the trust established by the deed of Sept. 1, 1892?"

Mr. Whipple—We interpose the same objection.

The Master—The same ruling, and I understand, the same objection.

Cross-interrogatory 51 is only an amplification of 50.

Mr. Demond (reading answer to cross-interrogatory 51)—

"It is true, according to my understanding."

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no, they are two different deeds.

Mr. Whipple—One is the deed to The Mother Church of the Church property.

Mr. Thompson—All right.

Mr. Demond—Two phases of the same question. One relates to one deed and one to the other. (Reading.)

"X-Int. 52. To what extent have you been personally familiar with the publications published by The Christian Science Publishing Society during the past five years?

"Answer: Only as a subscriber and reader thereof.

"X-Int. 53. Has or has not the quality of the mechanical work of the publications published by The Christian Science Publishing Society during the last five years deteriorated?"

Mr. Whipple—We think, if Your Honor please, it is objectionable.

Mr. Demond—What is the ground of the objection? The form of the answer?

Mr. Whipple—I do not think he is an expert in these matters. He has looked them over only as a subscriber and reader.

The Master—There is nothing significant, in my opinion, either in the question or answer. If you insist on your objection—

Mr. Demond—It is an issue tendered by the bill and—

The Master—I will ask whether the evidence shows the raising of any such question as that between the parties in this case?

Mr. Whipple—It never has been raised.

The Master—I do not recollect any.

Mr. Whipple—I am not sure but that the Dittmore answer raises something of that description, but the directors' answer does not. That is, of the de facto directors.

The Master—Has Mr. Dittmore complained of the deterioration in mechanical quality?

Mr. Demond—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Very good; read it.

Mr. Demond—And as to Judge Hanna's being an expert, why of course he was, editor of the Journal here for

others were prepared by the Directors or First or Executive Members or some individual member thereof and submitted to her for her approval or otherwise.

"X-Int. 36. During the period of which you have personal knowledge, did any by-law of said Church ever originate with any person except Mrs. Eddy?

"Answer: None that I am aware of. Mrs. Eddy suggested and originated all by-laws leaving the actual preparation to her, in some instances, as stated in my last answer.

"X-Int. 37. During the period of which you have knowledge was any by-law, so far as you can remember, that Mrs. Eddy had drafted ever altered or modified by or at the suggestion of any other person or persons or official bodies, and if so, by whom?

"Answer: Nothing of this kind ever occurred within my knowledge.

"X-Int. 38. During the period of which you have knowledge, what, if anything, was actually done in reference to by-laws aside from what Mrs. Eddy herself did in reference to the same?

"Answer: Nothing except as stated in the previous answers.

"X-Int. 39. At the time of the organization of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, in September, 1892, were any papers drawn in connection with or as part of said organization? If so, please annex the originals if you have them or copies if you have not the originals, or, if you have neither copies nor originals, please state, from your memory as well as you can what was the substance of all such papers.

"Answer: I have no recollection of any such papers.

"X-Int. 40. At the time of the organization of said Church, were any agreements made in writing concerning tenets, rules, or by-laws to be thereafter prepared by Mrs. Eddy? Please answer this question yes or no.

"Answer: I know of none such."

Mr. Whipple—Do you think these answers, where he says he doesn't know—that the questions need be printed?

Mr. Thompson—I think on the whole it is just as well. A great deal has been said about it.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

Mr. Whipple—Possibly the fact that one of the original members—and I understand this witness to have been one—am I right?

Mr. Thompson—He was a very prominent member of the Church.

The Master—had no recollection of any such thing, may well become important.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Thompson—It may have a little bearing.

Mr. Demond—Cross-interrogatory 41 may be omitted in view of the preceding answer. (Reading.)

"Answer: I have the same understanding with reference to these that I had with reference to the First Members. They

of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy? If so, what?

Answer: I have no personal knowledge of any such thing.

X-Int. 81. Are you sufficiently familiar with the conduct, words or writings of Herbert W. Eustace, David B. Ogden, and Lamont Rowlands, or any of them, to form an opinion whether they or any of them are loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"? Please answer this question yes or no.

Answer: I am not able to answer this question by yes or no. I do not know.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. I think that ought to end it. He is asked to answer the question yes or no—whether he can. If he does not know whether he can give an opinion about them, nobody else does; and having thus answered it seems to me it automatically excludes the rest of it. Besides, the subject matter is not admissible, we submit. But it is not worth while to discuss that because he says he cannot answer it yes or no, which means that he doesn't know whether he can give an opinion or not; and if he doesn't know whether he can give a righteous opinion on it he ought not to try it.

The Master—Have you anything to say in reply to Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Thompson—I do not personally believe that this answer is legally admissible. This answer is not responsive, and although it contains matter which possibly Governor Bates may care to put in, I do not care at this stage of the case, in view of what has happened here, to press what is plainly an irresponsible and inadmissible answer.

The Master—I am clearly of the opinion that the witness' answers to 81 and 82 are not admissible evidence. Mr. Bates—We do not consider them of any consequence.

The Master—Then we will all agree that they may disappear from the case. I suppose. Now, have counsel anything further to say in regard to interrogatory 70?

Mr. Thompson—Your Honor, I have got something to say about cross-interrogatory 70 when the proper time comes.

The Master—Hold on a minute; 70?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. I asked him to annex letters which he had received from the directors, or any of them, or copies of them, to his answer. He said he did receive a letter from Mr. Dickey and another from Mr. Rathvon, bearing on the issues in the Dittmore case, and he declined to annex them. I am entitled as a legal right to have those letters, and I now call for them, for the copies of the letters, from the writers thereof or from their counsel here in court. It is a pretty serious thing for a witness to refuse a legal request like that. We have the highest respect for Judge Hanna, and realize that his motives were of the very best in trying to keep these letters out. Nevertheless, we think that he is understood what is really taking place here he would not have refused to do it. However commendable and charitable his motives are, no doubt, in his answer here, I think I have a right to call on Mr. Dickey and Mr. Rathvon, and I do so call, or upon their counsel, to produce copies of those two letters—of the respective letters.

The Master—Now we will see what their counsel do about it.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to see those letters produced.

Mr. Thompson—We cannot tell what the letters may have said or what effect they may have had upon Judge Hanna's mind. It is possible that they were letters putting forward Mr. Dickey's and Mr. Rathvon's views of Mr. Dittmore, which would, to the mind of any man, be highly prejudicial to Mr. Dittmore's character, and so forth. We would like to see what these men are doing to witnesses whom they expect to have testify in the case.

The Master—Has Judge Hanna said anything to Mr. Dittmore's prejudice in this deposition?

Mr. Dane—Not a word.

The Master—I do not find anything.

Mr. Thompson—I do not think he has. I think he is above being influenced in that way; I know he is. On the other hand, what would it lead you to think and infer about the particular parties to a lawsuit who would, while the case is pending, and to a witness who is expected to testify, write prejudicial and partisan attack upon a defendant? I don't say they did. All I can say is that when we look at the letter we can find out. It would not be evidence of good faith or a proper conception of justice for them to write to a man they expected to summon, to whom they were sending such telegrams as were put in here, a violent and partisan attack upon Mr. Dittmore. If they haven't done it, why, let them produce the letter; if they have done it we are entitled to know it.

Mr. Dane—I understand you would like Mr. Rathvon's and Mr. Dickey's letters?

Mr. Thompson—A copy of the part that relates to Mr. Dittmore.

Mr. Bates—With the understanding that you will put them in, we are very glad to hand them to you. (Handing letters to Mr. Thompson.)

Mr. Thompson—Have you seen these, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—No, I have not looked at them. I assumed that they were not introduced in the Dickey case.

Mr. Thompson—I am going to read them all. They have a marked bearing upon your clients and upon your case, and perhaps if you should read them you would not object to their going in evidence in your case. I will hand them to you.

Mr. Whipple—Might I decide that after I heard them read?

Mr. Thompson—Very well.

Mr. Whipple—I haven't read them yet and I would merely like to protect myself against any unproven sayings on the part of the directors. I have not felt that I could endorse very many of their outgoings.

Mr. Bates—They do not need your endorsement.

Mr. Whipple—Well, perhaps not. They have been trying to get them into the case a good deal, through your assistance.

The Master—Do I understand you are going to read them?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—The whole of them?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—Both that part which relates to Mr. Dittmore and that part which does not?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—That is all you called for.

Mr. Thompson—Well, they are offered to me as a whole and I should much prefer to put them in as a whole, because the part that relates to Mr. Dittmore is so related to the whole.

The Master—Proceed, then, and let your statement begin in this way or to this effect: I now read the letters referred to by Judge Hanna in his answer to cross-interrogatory 70.

Mr. Thompson—Filed by Mr. Dittmore.

The Master—Cross-interrogatory 70 will be enough, won't it?

Mr. Thompson—Well, cross-interrogatory 70 filed by Mr. Dittmore.

The Master—Very well—the deposition just read.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—May we offer the formal objection that they should not be considered in the Eustace and Dickey case, unless later we should see fit to waive that objection.

Mr. Thompson—Being copies handed to me by Governor Bates with the statement that they are copies of the original letters, the originals being in the possession of Judge Hanna. First is a letter from Mr. Rathvon, I assume, although—yes, it is dated "W. R. R." dated April 15, 1919. It contains a good many pencil alterations and additions, but I am informed by Mr. Buffum, and also by a pencil note on the margin, that the same as sent contained no such changes, and was as it reads in type-writing. Therefore I shall read it as it is in type-writing. I should like, however, to indicate what the changes are that have been made in pencil, to indicate the change of thought on the part of the writer after he had sent the letter.

The Master—I don't think you better indicate that now. I think that as you read it in connection with Judge Hanna's deposition you should read it just as Judge Hanna received it.

Mr. Thompson—Precisely. I was going to, sir; then I was going to—

The Master—And leave it there for the present.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. The pencil notes will go in and be subject to comment later, I suppose, in argument.

Mr. Bates—No, the pencil notes will not go in.

Mr. Thompson—Oh, yes, they will go in—I won't take them unless those pencil notes go in—because they are the most significant part of the whole thing. They show the terror of the man, the change of heart, the wobbling of the man in his mind, fear, and everything else.

The Master—Mr. Thompson, pardon me, never mind what they show now.

Mr. Thompson—I want them, sir.

The Master—You will not get them in connection with Judge Hanna's deposition; whether they may come in in some other connection I will not now say.

Mr. Thompson—Did Your Honor hear what Governor Bates said to me: "I will hand you these letters on condition you put them in"?

The Master—He offered the letters. The pencil memoranda I do not regard a part of the letter.

Mr. Thompson—Then I am at liberty to call the writer and find out who made those pencil marks.

The Master—I go no further than to say that we want now only the letters as Judge Hanna received them.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. I will read the letter itself, with the understanding that it shall be marked but no further changes shall be made in it until I have had a chance to examine the writer.

Mr. Thompson—Reading—

[Copy of Exhibit 703].

"15 April 1919.

Judge Septimus J. Hanna,  
803 Oakland Avenue,  
Pasadena, California.

"My dear Judge:

"If I could have talked with you as often as you have been in my thought during the past month or six weeks, we would certainly have had a long talk together and you might have heard some things that would have relieved you of a great deal of conjecturing.

"The stirring events that have followed the occurrences of March 17th, when a trustee was removed, a director retired and a new director elected, have added some unprecedented pages to the history of our movement.

"You are probably aware that as soon as the "Bill in Equity" was filed, an injunction was clamped upon us which has effectively prohibited our doing anything towards correcting any of the numerous reports and misapprehensions of the situation that have been circulating through the Field. It is probable that the taking of evidence before a master will begin next week, although there may be further delays, which we have been thus far unable to prevent. As the trial develops, many things which are now obscure and perplexing will be made clear to all.

"In our conversation with people from different parts of the Field, as well as in the great mass of correspondence which reaches us, it is evident that the reasons for removing Mr. Rowlands first, have caused much comment and conjecture. They are simple enough. Apart from the fact of his views being, perhaps, more radical than either of the others on the points involved in this controversy, he was the last man appointed, has large business interests which have required a great part of his time and, not being a teacher, has no association of students who would be greatly embarr-

assed if their teacher was officially removed. It was hoped that the removal of anyone would open the eyes of the others to what they blindly refused to see, yet which was apparent to every one with unimpaired vision.

"Much might be said about the complications caused by Mr. Dittmore's attitude in this affair and the effect of certain statements made in his answer. As every misrepresentation or partial presentation of facts will be corrected by the evidence to be presented, I need say but little to you on this point.

"However, it is only fair that it should be known that his removal was not undertaken hastily or without thorough consideration of all it involved. It has been a matter of common knowledge hereabouts for a long time past, that Mr. D. could not get along with the board and the board could not get along with him, and as unity of thought and action were essential in the crisis that was confronting us, and as matters internally were steadily growing worse instead of better, there was but one thing to do. Although his friends had repeatedly pointed out to him the inevitable result, he took the bit in his teeth and plunged ahead. The misstatements about the Board of Directors made in his answer will be effectively refuted at the trial.

"It should be known that his removal was not undertaken hastily or without thorough consideration of all it involved. It has been a matter of common knowledge hereabouts for a long time past, that Mr. D. could not get along with the board and the board could not get along with him, and as unity of thought and action were essential in the crisis that was confronting us, and as matters internally were steadily growing worse instead of better, there was but one thing to do. Although his friends had repeatedly pointed out to him the inevitable result, he took the bit in his teeth and plunged ahead. The misstatements about the Board of Directors made in his answer will be effectively refuted at the trial.

"We were not dealing with men, nor did we take into consideration the personal attitude or mental qualities of any of the trustees beyond what is above stated.

"I am aware that I have been charged with collusion with Mr. Eustace, and that I was endeavoring to retain him as a trustee and support him in his wrong attitude toward the Church Manual, in return for his having pushed the publication and circulation of the pamphlet "Possession".

The Master—I didn't get that.

Mr. Thompson—"Possession"; it is the name of a pamphlet, sir. There was one pamphlet on "Purification" and another on "Possession". Mr. Dickey wrote the one on "Possession".

The Master—We have not had any evidence about it so far, have we?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir, I think we have.

The Master—There was one on "Purification".

Mr. Thompson—Well, there is evidence that Mr. Dickey wrote the pamphlet on "Possession".

The Master—All right.

Mr. Thompson (continuing reading)—

"This was charged to me nearly a year ago by one of the members of the board. It did not come as a hint or as mere innuendo; it was an open and a definite charge as above stated, and entirely unsupported by facts. My reply to this accusation then was, and now is, that before presenting this article to the Journal for publication I submitted it to each member of the board of Directors, who pronounced it sound and scientific. It was then accepted by the editor-in-chief, passed upon by the associate editor, and published in the Journal as usual. I was not aware that the Publishing Society was preparing to issue the article in pamphlet form and knew nothing of that fact until a final proof was sent to me by them. I spoke to Mr. Eustace at the time and asked him if he thought it was wise to distribute this in pamphlet form, even if there was a single objection to it. He was very insistent and firm in his statement that the article contained the truth and should be published and distributed. I do not know how many copies were printed. I have taken no interest in the circulation of the pamphlet, but have simply allowed it to take care of itself.

"I would not have you infer from this, however, that there is any personal animosity between Mr. Dittmore and the majority of the members of the board. It is true that he has placed himself, as an attorney recently put it, "where he can throw a brick at any head that shows itself", yet there is no desire that I know of to bring upon him anything that he does not bring upon himself. He is still a member of the Benevolent Association Board, and of the Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Will, and meets with us regularly.

"Your metaphysical analysis of this whole affair has doubtless shown you that it is but a reflex of world conditions and that the whole world will share in the blessings that will follow its righteous solution here in Boston. I may say to you that those of us most deeply concerned are in no way cast down or dismayed, but are confidently working, watching and praying that God's omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence, will in due season bring about the solution of the problem which had to be solved scientifically before the next onward step in our great movement could be taken.

"Personally I am not going to be surprised if the whole structure should suddenly collapse and the intricacies of human law be set aside for that simple yet sublime law, the fulfilling of which is love.

The Master—That being admitted, I was going to, sir; then I was going to—

The Master—That being admitted, I suppose you might have saved the trouble of proving it by him.

Mr. Dene—I am not going any further with it.

Q. When did you become a First Member? A. Oct. 6, 1894.

Q. When did you first meet Mrs. Eddy? A. On Christmas Day of 1894.

Q. And who were the other two? A. Mr. E. P. Bates and Mr. James A. Neal.

Q. On that date, namely, Jan. 25, 1898, were you a First Member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist? A. Yes.

Q. And were the other two trustees also First Members? A. They were.

The Master—That being admitted, I suppose you might have saved the trouble of proving it by him.

Mr. Dene—I am not going any further with it.

Q. Since that date you have been editor of the periodicals, as you have stated? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I want to refer to the Manual committee of which you were a member. For what period of time were you a member of the Manual committee? A. My first experience was that of so-called First Member. Later I was Second Reader in one of the branch churches. Then I was a member of the Bible Lesson Committee. Later I became a member of the Christian Science Publishing Society, a member of the Board of Trustees, and, for a second time, I was First Reader—I mean for a second time I was reader, this time First Reader; and then I have been editor for two years.

Q. How long were you a trustee under the Trust Deed of Jan. 25, 1898? A. From that date until July of 1917.

Q. Since that date you have been editor of the periodicals, as you have stated? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I want to refer to the Manual committee of which you were a member. For what period of time were you a member of the Manual committee? A. My first experience was that of so-called First Member. Later I was Second Reader in one of the branch churches. Then I was a member of the Bible Lesson Committee. Later I became a member of the Christian Science Publishing Society, a member of the Board of Trustees, and, for a second time, I was First Reader—I mean for a second time I was reader, this time First Reader; and then I have been editor for two years.

Q. Did you see her frequently? A. Not very often.

Q. Did you have communications from her? A. Frequently.

Q. Were you a member of the body known as First Members when the name of that body was changed to Executive Members? A. Yes.

The Master

On the contrary, I would like to have it go in.

Mr. Dane—I would ask to have it marked now as an exhibit.

[A copy of the Church Manual, Revised Edition, 1897, is introduced in evidence and marked Exhibit 705.]

Mr. Thompson—I do not care to read this letter any further. No objection.

Mr. Dane—I will read the letter into the record.

Mr. Thompson—I notice part has been erased.

Mr. Dane—Document No. 4870, in an unbound volume, No. 37, of Letters and Miscellany.

[A letter from Mrs. Eddy to Mr. McKenzie, February, 2nd week, 1898, Document No. 4870, in Letters and Miscellany, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 706, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Pleasant View,

"Concord, N. H., Feb. 1898,

"(2nd week)

My beloved Student

Your Manual contains all that I know now of importance to add. Oh may God give us rest and peace hereafter and forever.

Please note changes on p. 24, Art. II and pp. 34-43.

"My prayer is now May Israel be the Israel of the Lord. You have no conception of the mental crimes that unless stopped are to be met as God demands. He will not always let the sinner go unpunished. I thank Him for giving me you and pray that you be kept unsprayed from the world's precious James is safe in God even as all are who abide in Him as you two do, and dear Mr. Bates is most useful when on the right line. Help him to keep thus. I never despair of any one till the last hope of their present career is gone and I see that I can do no more for them.

With love mother

"MARY BAKER EDDY"

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie—

The Master—What is the book there referred to?

Mr. Dane—I was about to ask.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, what Manual did Mrs. Eddy refer to in that letter? A. She was referring to the make-up of the eighth edition.

The Master—What was the date of that letter?

Mr. Bates—Second week in February, 1898.

Q. I show you this book and ask you if that is a copy of the Manual referred to in that letter? (Handing copy of Manual to witness.) A. Yes. Article II is about The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. And on what page does it appear? A. Page 27.

The Master—Did I get his statement correctly, that this revised edition was the one in use Jan. 25, 1898?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—Now, we have a letter in February, 1898, referring to a copy of the Manual which he says was the eighth edition.

Mr. Dane—Yes. Your Honor. It must have followed very soon after the adoption of the trust deed, and in it appears for the first time the article relating to the Publishing Society, the Publishing Society having been created by the trust deed of Jan. 25, 1898.

Mr. Whipple—I do not understand that there is anywhere in the records of the First Members any record of the adoption of this eighth edition. Am I right?

Mr. Dane—I think not as an edition. I might elicit that fact later. I have seen no such record in my examination.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, what appears in that book between pages 34 and 43?

Mr. Whipple—What pages?

Mr. Dane—34 and 43. They are the pages referred to in the letter.

A. 34 to 35 is about communion service, reading in public, and seating strangers. Then follows 37 to 45, inclusive.

Q. I don't care about that. Was this book which you now have a copy of the eighth edition of the Manual that was published and used by the members of the Church in 1898? A. Yes.

Q. I will ask you whether or not in any prior edition of the Church Manual there appeared any provision relating to The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—Shouldn't your question be any Christian Science Publishing Society, because there are different organizations that went under that name?

Mr. Dane—I am willing to accept that amendment.

The Master—Under those circumstances won't it become important for us to know something about the date of the adoption of that eighth edition?

Mr. Dane—Well, I had intended; if Your Honor please—

The Master—if you say you are going to show it later, all right.

Mr. Dane—Well, I think I shall; but I had intended for the purposes of this witness' examination to leave it in this way, namely: To show the revision by him and Judge Hanna of the seventh edition, containing nothing about the Publishing Society, and then the letter from Mrs. Eddy, received the second week in February, after the Trust Deed of Jan. 25, 1898, and the article in the eighth edition which was referred to by her in that letter, containing for the first time the subject of The Christian Science Publishing Society. As to the precise date of its adoption, I did not intend and it would not be convenient for me to go into it with this witness.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps Your Honor noticed that I asked counsel if he knew of any vote of the First Members or anyone else adopting the eighth edition, and he said that he had not yet found any; and so I assume that he relies for such adoption as it ever had upon something else than a vote of the First Members. May I take the book, please?

Mr. Dane—Certainly. Of course it is true that in every subsequent edition of the Manual—Mr. Whipple will not dispute this—the subject of The Christian Science Publishing Society is treated as a subject in the Manual, and that continues down through those various editions of the Manual which were adopted either by the First

Members or by the directors, into the seventy-third edition, which was established as a standard, and appears in the present eighty-ninth edition in a somewhat altered form.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; but the fact remains that there are quite a number of so-called editions that were put out and circulated which were never adopted by any vote of the First Members or anybody else.

The Master—I take it that it requires an adoption to make any one of these editions the Church Manual, doesn't it?

Mr. Dane—I would not agree with Your Honor's statement unless it was added that a ratification might be tantamount to an adoption.

Mr. Whipple—Ratification by whom?

Mr. Dane—By the Church membership, by Mrs. Eddy. The source of these By-Laws is not the Church membership; it is Mrs. Eddy.

The Master—I think you better go on with the witness now. You will have an opportunity later to take that Manual.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, is this book that may be so, but if you are a church organization that presents another aspect.

Mr. Dane—Emanating from that source of authority it would be received by the Church membership and used by the Church membership, acquiesced in by the Church membership, and always has been.

The Master—Let us take that statement for the present. Then we have this situation: we have got proof regarding a revision of the fifth edition, resulting in the production and adoption of this revised edition, which is called Revised Sixth or Seventh, indiscriminately. Now, it appears that after that there was still another revision, because the next edition in order of time has a good deal added to it. It seems to me that we need to know the date of the adoption of that revision, by whomsoever it was adopted, whether by Mrs. Eddy or by whomsoever else, what was the precise date of its adoption, when did it become the Church Manual.

Mr. Dane—I received the approval of Mrs. Eddy the second week of February, 1898, according to the testimony and her letter in which she says that "Your Manual contains all that I now know of importance to add." That is, to add to the preceding Manual.

The Master—Yes. And that letter is connected with what you produce as the eighth edition only by the testimony of this witness.

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—Who does not produce the—

The Master—Authenticated copy to which Mrs. Eddy refers.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Dane—Well, there is, so far as I know, no authenticated copy of the eighth edition.

Mr. Whipple—Why, it was authenticated, whatever came in that letter from Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Dane—That is exactly what I claim—that that was an authentication of this very edition of 1898, in this letter.

Mr. Whipple—No, the copy that came in the letter was the authentication.

Mr. Dane—And this is the copy that came—

Mr. Whipple—This is?

Mr. Dane—according to the witness.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no, he didn't say that this is the copy that came.

The Master—I don't think that.

Mr. Whipple—He says that this is a copy of the copy that came.

Mr. Dane—Well, that may be true.

This is a printed copy of that edition which was authenticated by Mrs. Eddy's letter of February, 1898.

The Master—One copy of which was authenticated.

Mr. Dane—Yes. I would like to mark this—

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, we have not been able to get all the proof sheets of the Manuals from your custody, or the custody of your clients somewhere. Mr. McKenzie at that time was a trustee of the Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—Well, you have not asked us to produce it, and we have not been able to find it.

Mr. Dane—And the proof sheets—

Mr. Whipple—We have not been able to get all the proof sheets of the Manuals from your custody, or the custody of your clients. You have handed us some—

The Master—Well, you haven't it—

Mr. Dane—We haven't it.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, has that extract from Mrs. Eddy's writings appeared in every subsequent edition of the Church Manual? A. So far as I know, it always has.

Q. How long a time did you serve on the Manual Committee? Have you stated? A. I have notices of appointments.

Q. If you can, just confine yourself to the approximate time that you served on the Manual Committee. A. From 1898 to 1903.

Mr. Dane—Yes. I would like to mark this—

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, we have not been able to get all the proof sheets of the Manuals from your custody, or the custody of your clients. You have handed us some—

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instance when the trustees of the Publishing Society elected an editor of the periodicals? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, for the same reason. The trustees' records are fully open and what they did is there recorded. It is the same thing that Your Honor ruled out, that is, the use of the word election is now made a part of the question. We have not objected that what was done should appear in the record and the records are all in. It is an attempt simply by using that word election, which is not provided for in the Deed of Trust to import something into these proceedings which he apparently is not satisfied with—into these records which he has had, that is, he is not satisfied with that is not there.

Mr. Dane—I have no objection to substituting the word selection for the word election and in that amended form I will—

Mr. Whipple—Well, then, what was done appears in the records, does it not? He doesn't know what the directors did because he was not a director. What the trustees did was recorded.

Mr. Dane—Well, I do not understand that I am confined to the records, which you have maintained here are not in any sense official records. But here is a man who was a trustee of this Publishing Society during that period of time. I think it is competent to—

Mr. Whipple—Then your question should be—

Mr. Dane—to inquire of him what he did in his official capacity as trustee and what he knows about what was done with reference to the selecting or choosing the editors of the periodicals.

The Master—Is it now true that we have had the trustees' records put in—these trustees, of whom he was one?

Mr. Dane—I do not understand that the trustees' records on this question have been put in back to this period of time about which I am inquiring.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that they have been—every record with regard to it; and if they have not, and if you have any particular employment or induction of an editor you should point it out and ask what was done. If you are not satisfied with the record about it, and not attempt to generalize or import something into the proceedings that is not there by the implication and inference of your question.

The Master—if it be true that the trustees' proceedings in respect to the matter referred to have all been put in by their records, I am going to exclude this inquiry.

Mr. Dane—My belief is confirmed by my associates, that those records are not in. I desire simply one question to cover this entire period and then I shall leave it.

Mr. Whipple—Of course you will. That is, you want to avoid putting in instances, and get some assumptive narrative that will cover the defects of your attempt with regard to each particular instance, and that is just what we object to.

The Master—My impression is that at least some of the trustees' records, the proceedings relating to those matters, have been put in. I am going to exclude this question until you can show me that the trustees' records on the subject have not been put in.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, during this period of time from 1901 to 1917, during which you were a trustee, was there ever an editor of the periodicals installed in office except one selected or chosen by the Christian Science Board of Directors?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. He doesn't know anything about what the directors did because he was not on the directors' board.

The Master—The best evidence of that is the directors' records.

Mr. Dane—That may be, but I submit—

Mr. Whipple—And we have all their meetings and all their correspondence in; and it has appeared that in the majority of cases, and almost all of them, they never said a word to the trustees.

Mr. Dane—The directors' records would certainly disclose what the directors did with reference to the selection of editors, but it might be possible that the directors having elected an editor, the trustees failed to install him in office, and this question is upon that point, and that point only.

Mr. Whipple—If there was such an instance, direct his attention to it and let him testify to it. Instead of trying to put in by wholesale in this way to make up the defects of your evidence.

Mr. Dane—That is what I am asking him, if there was any instance. If there is, I want him to specify it.

Mr. Whipple—The records show that.

The Master—I think I shall exclude the inquiry as the matter stands.

Mr. Dane—I beg pardon?

The Master—I think I shall have to exclude it as matters stand.

Mr. Dane—Then, I desire, for the saving of my rights—

The Master—All right; go right on.

Mr. Dane—I simply offer to prove that during this period of time, from 1901 to 1917, no editor of the periodicals was ever installed in office except he had first been selected or chosen by the Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—I have no objection to your proving that if you try to do it by proper evidence, but this is not proper evidence.

The Master—I exclude the question from this witness.

Q. While you were a trustee, Mr. McKenzie, were there conferences held between the trustees and the editors of the periodicals? A. Occasionally, yes.

Q. And, in general and briefly, what were the subjects of such conferences that were taken up?

Mr. Whipple—Between the trustees and the editors?

Mr. Dane—The editors.

Mr. Whipple—How is that material? I object to it because I cannot see its materiality. I cannot see any issue that it bears on.

Mr. Dane—I propose to show, if Your Honor please, that during this period of time when this witness was a trustee that there were conferences between the trustees and the editors; that those conferences were upon subjects that did not relate to the editorial policy of the periodicals; that there were no conferences of such a character held during the time that this gentleman was a trustee.

Mr. Whipple—What difference does that make?

Mr. Dane—Upon our theory of this case it is important.

Mr. Whipple—I don't think it makes any difference at all. The fact that they had conferences we have not objected to. It is very natural that the employer should have with their employees. To go into the subject matter of all those conferences, as we should have to in order to find what they were really about, would be even more protracted and tedious than you have made the trial so far.

Mr. Dane—I am not going into particular subjects.

Mr. Whipple—Well, of course, you are not; you are going to just avoid them; you are going to put in some generality and substitute it for real evidence.

Mr. Dane—You have made the claim in this case that the directors had nothing to do whatever with the editorial policy of these periodicals; that the trustees are the ones in control of that matter, and I propose to show that that is not the fact.

Mr. Whipple—You may show it, if you please, by proper evidence; but the trouble is you do not seem to appreciate the probative value of evidence. You take an interchange of courtesies as between two boards for something indicating a control of one over the other.

Mr. Dane—This is not an interchange of courtesies.

Mr. Whipple—There is nothing in regard to control here that you are referring to.

Mr. Dane—This is no interchange of courtesies between two boards.

Mr. Whipple—I am talking generally now, just as you spoke generally.

Mr. Dane—This is correspondence between the Christian Science Board of Directors and the editors of the periodicals and newspaper.

Mr. Whipple—What they talked with their employee about is entirely immaterial, as we claim, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Dane—We claim otherwise.

Mr. Whipple—if it is their view as to what was talked about in the editorial offices you would have to have the whole conversation, you know that.

The Master—I shall be unable to admit that inquiry at present.

Mr. Dane—I do not like to keep taking exceptions to Your Honor's rulings.

The Master—You need not hesitate in the slightest, Mr. Dane.

Mr. Dane—I should like to offer at this time to prove by this witness, who was a trustee from 1901 to 1917, that there were conferences during that period between the trustees and the editors of the periodicals.

The Master—This you have proved; don't go over that again.

Mr. Dane—The—the periodicals; and that the nature of those conferences did not relate to the editorial policy of the periodicals, but to the administration of the office of the editor, the employees under him, and certain mechanical features of the periodicals.

The Master—That being objected to.

Mr. Dane—Mr. McKenzie, what trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society were appointed while you were a trustee? A. Mr. Hatten, Mr. Clark, Mr. Stewart, Mr. McCrackan, Judge Smith, Mr. Neal the second time, Mr. Eustace.

Mr. Whipple—All this is in evidence, if Your Honor please. Why repeat it?

Mr. Dane—The—the periodicals; and that the nature of those conferences did not relate to the editorial policy of the periodicals, but to the administration of the office of the editor, the employees under him, and certain mechanical features of the periodicals.

The Master—That is res inter alios.

I do not think that is of any consequence. The trustees did not participate in the correspondence.

The Master—I do not understand that that renders this inadmissible upon a phase of this case upon which considerable evidence has been taken as to the course of conduct through the—

The Master—I can't see that it adds—

Mr. Whipple—This has all been put in another way.

The Master—I can't see that it adds anything.

Mr. Dane—It may be that this particular piece of evidence is cumulative.

The Master—Let us leave it out, then, Mr. Dane.

Mr. Dane—if it is do not want to put it in. I do not want to take any risk of not proving this case, however.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, coming to a time while you were editor of the periodicals, and you are still the editor, are you not? A. Yes.

Q. What, if anything, was your practice in reference to submitting to the trustees the proof sheets of the editorials and the metaphysical articles?

Mr. Whipple—Does Your Honor think that is material?

Mr. Dane—It bears on the proposition of the control of the editorial policy.

Mr. Whipple—How can it affect any issue here what his employers asked Mr. McKenzie to do, or what Mr. McKenzie did in regard to writing these editorials, or submitting them to the trustees? How does it affect any real issue in this case?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, because the record shows, and the record has been put in with regard to the election of every one of them. Why duplicate and repeat?

The Master—I think that is objectionable in the same way, isn't it, that your former question was?

Q. Well, Mr. McKenzie, in the case of which one, or which ones, of these trustees that were appointed while you were a trustee, were the directors consulted. If they were consulted, in reference to any of them?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please, because it is entirely immaterial whether they were consulted or not. The Trust Deed provides a way for their selection, and the records show the way in which they were selected.

Mr. Dane—And the Manual provides that no one shall be connected in any way with The Christian Science Publishing Society who is not accepted as suitable by the Christian Science Board of Directors and Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Whipple—What of it? That is not a part of the Trust Deed.

Mr. Dane—I claim that that is operative.

The Master—This witness was one of the trustees during the period?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—And the trustees during that period had to take certain proceedings when there was a vacancy. I think we may state what proceedings were taken.

Mr. Whipple—What of it? That is not a part of the Trust Deed.

Mr. Dane—I claim that that is operative.

The Master—This witness was one of the trustees during the period?

Mr. Dane—No, leave that out, Mr. McKenzie, and come directly to the answer of the question as to what your practice was as editor in reference to submitting proofs of the editorials and the metaphysical articles.

The Witness—I did not.

Mr. Whipple—That assumes that he had any practice about it.

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Witness—We did not do it.

Q. You did not submit them to the trustees? A. No.

Q. What was your practice in that respect? A. The practice was to

Mr. Dane—No.

Q. Don't go into particular appointments; simply state whether or not—I think I will have to revert to my other question—whether or not in the selection of these trustees the directors were consulted? A. In some cases.

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, because he has just said that Hatten was appointed by Mrs. Eddy. Apparently there was a difference.

Mr. Dane—I am trying to get at that, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, but your ways are so curious of getting at evidence.

The Master—I think you are wasting time.

Mr. Whipple—I agree with that, Your Honor.

Mr. Dane—Then why don't you let me go ahead?

Mr. Whipple—Because you do not go in the right way.

Mr. Dane—That is the way you look at it.

The Master—I am going to admit that question and answer. Go right on, Mr. McKenzie.

A. (Continued). The second appointment by Mrs. Eddy was Mr. Clark—

The Master—No; that is not what you are asking of him.

Mr. Dane—No; that is not the question.

The Witness—Please, give that to me again.

Q. In the case of which one, if any, of the trustees which were selected during your incumbency were the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Eustace—

Mr. Whipple—What? I can't hear that.

Mr. Dane—Mr. Stewart and Mr. Eustace, he said.

A. (Continued). I think in the case of Mr. McCrackan the matter was referred to the directors before it was referred to Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Well, that is what I want in every case, where the directors were ever asked of him.

Mr. Dane—No; that is not the question.

The Witness—Please, give that to me again.

Q. In the case of which one, if any, of the trustees which were selected during your incumbency were the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Eustace—

Mr. Whipple—The answer is, no.

The Master—Yes.

Q. During that same period of time, Mr. McKenzie, within your knowledge, did any Board of Trustees or any member of the Board of Trustees ever make claim or raise the question that up to 1901 the First Members and the Board of Directors did not have the power to declare a vacancy on the Board of Trustees?

A. No.

Mr. Whipple—I make the same objection, if Your Honor please.

The Master—One moment. You are now getting away from the time when he was a trustee himself, are you?

Mr. Dane—No; during the time that he was a trustee, and up to the year 1901; namely, from the date of the execution of the instrument in 1898 up to 1901. I am asking him whether, within his knowledge, any claim was ever made by him to be a trustee himself, or whether he was a trustee, and up to the year 1901, and up to the time when he was a trustee, and up to the year 1901, did you ever know, of any claim being made by any Board of Trustees, or any member of any Board of Trustees, that the First Members, together with the Board of Directors, did not have the power to declare a vacancy on the Board of Trustees?

The Master—Well, I will answer that.

Mr. Dane—Yes.

## MUSIC

## English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, England.—The Russian ballet at the Alhambra is bringing to that renowned house of the dance an audience more reminiscent of a gala night at the Royal Opera before the war. Indeed, it looks as if Covent Garden has migrated to Charing Cross Road en bloc, and, reading in the fashion columns those who attend, one wonders who is left to patronize Sir Thomas Beecham's grand opera. But London is a wonderful place in the "season"—as it is at all times. Everybody seems to be somewhere, while everybody seems to be somewhere else. By "everybody" one means, of course, the society column writer's limited idea of the term. At any rate, those who ought to know say that Covent Garden is the only theater that has ever experienced anything like this night after night patrician siege of the Alhambra.

The twelfth annual People's Palace Musical Festival took place from May 21 to 31, inclusive, ending up with a distribution of prizes and certificates by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and a big concert on the evening of May 31, at which the prize-winning choirs performed their prize pieces, the combined choirs singing two cantatas ("O Light Everlasting," by J. S. Bach, and "Heaven's Gate," by H. Walford Davies), with Miss Muriel Foster as the soloist. Dr. Walford Davies as the conductor, and a small orchestra led by Mr. W. H. Reed. These festivals are a splendid institution, bringing the joys and educative influences of fine art into the midst of the poorest districts in East London, and it is well worth the while of professional musicians and audiences who know only the usual round of West End concerts to go and see for themselves what a power music has become, and what a remarkably high standard of performance has been attained among what are ordinarily considered the uneducated classes.

The huge hall of the People's Palace was fairly crowded out on May 31 with enthusiastic performers and listeners. Besides the cantatas and more ambitious choral works the program contained also some lighter numbers. There was a delightful singing game by children, and the most popular event of the evening was a performance of the old English folk song, "Oh, No, John," sung by the members of a mothers' meeting. The piety and point which these ladies of mettle put into the music fairly brought down the house. It is an interesting experience to hear the best Cockney qualities translated into art.

One of the most interesting of the minor English musical activities of recent years has been the various series of concerts organized by the committees for "music in war time." The original idea of these concerts was to help musicians who, in the first year of the war, had become stranded by the slump in concerts. It was, however, soon clearly seen that, in so far as instrumentalists were concerned, there was to be no diminution, but rather an increase of employment. The picture-houses became increasingly popular and string-players at any rate were secure of engagements at an advanced rate of payment. Mr. Sydney Nicholson, the new organist of Westminster Abbey, took the lead in organizing the war-time concerts in Manchester, which proved so successful that they have now become a permanent and indispensable institution in that town. Held weekly under the direction latterly of Mr. William Eller, they are given in the dinner hour of the busiest day of the week, and have proved extraordinarily successful in attracting business people of all classes. Only the highest quality of music is given at these brief but excellent concerts, and sometimes only a single work is performed, such as a Schubert string quartet, or a later Beethoven quartet, or the Tschaikowsky piano trio. It is not always chamber music that is given. Mr. R. H. Wilson, the chorus director of the Hallé Orchestra, recently conducted a performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and various solo recitals have been given. But, musically speaking, the most lively interest attaches to the rare works for an unusual combination of wind and string instruments that have been revived, such as the Beethoven septet and the Sinding octet, and to other unfamiliar combinations for wood winds alone.

In connection with the music publication scheme, 1919, of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the following report has been issued:

Sixty-four works were sent in this year, as compared with 75 last year, but the quality and variety of the work submitted is encouragingly good, and the adjudicators unanimously recommend the following works for publication:

(1) George Dyson—Three rhapsodies for string quartet.

(2) William H. Harris—"The Hound of Heaven" for solo baritone, chorus, and orchestra.

(3) Gustav T. Holst—"The Hymn of Jesus" for chorus and orchestra.

(4) P. H. Miles—Sextet for strings, in G minor.

(5) Sir C. V. Stanford—Symphony No. 5, "L'Allegro ed il Pensiero."

(6) This work is remarkable for beauty and intimacy of thought and expression—freedom of treatment and individuality of style.

(7) Successfully solves a difficult problem in the adaptability to the necessities of the piano. The various pieces are distinguished by a well-defined character, and the music rises to an exalted expression at the close.

(8) Is a notable addition to the choral music of this country. It is strikingly original in plan and treatment, and expresses with great impressiveness the mysticism and power of the words.

(9) Is a most valuable addition to the repertoire of chamber music, which it represents in its present form.

(10) A work written in 1894, of remarkable freshness and individuality. It should be enjoyed not only for its intrinsic merits, but because it represents a phase of Eng-

lish music of which the composer was a pioneer. For the future, the trustees have decided that composers will be eligible for a second award until two years have elapsed since the date of the first award, and for a third award until a further period of three years has elapsed.

The activities of the present musical season are eclipsing even those of previous years. Applications from intending concert givers have had to be refused by the managers of the various halls, as practically all available hours are already engaged. At the Wigmore Hall, for example, over 100 concerts are being given in May and June, and, in the same period, 120 concerts are taking place in the Alhambra.

During one eventful week the outstanding musical feature was the production of Sir Edward Elgar's new chamber works. The concert was given by Mr. Albert Sammons and Mr. William Murdoch, and the program consisted of the sonata for piano and violin, the string quartet and the piano quintet, op. 82, 83, and 84. The sonata was introduced to the public by Messrs. Reed and Landon Ronald some weeks ago, and since then has been heard several times. On this occasion it was superbly played by Mr. Sammons and Mr. Murdoch, their reading of the work being by far the most distinguished that has yet been given. The quartet and quintet were heard for the first time, and made a striking impression. Up to the present Sir Edward Elgar has been regarded as a great orchestral composer, so that his entrance into new fields is something to be long remembered. All three works show the composer under a fresh aspect, and are notable additions to the chamber music repertoire. The slow movements are truly Elgarian, and have a beauty, calm and contemplative, yet filled with many varieties of instrumental effects which could only be obtained by one who has already learned the deep secrets of these intimate forms of art. As for the quintet, it shows most clearly the composer's full and untrammelled mastery of resource; undoubtedly a work of supreme beauty and great originality.

Of course to present three chamber works by one composer—two of them entirely new—is to put a severe strain upon the critical faculties of the hearer. For this reason better judgment may be formed of the two new compositions when they are included singly in programs of a more varied character. The quartet consisted of Messrs. Sammons, W. H. Reed, Jeremy, and Felix Salmon, with Mr. Murdoch at the piano for the quintet. It would be difficult to praise too highly the insight, the unanimity, and the overflowing enthusiasm with which they carried through an immensely difficult and responsible task.

The announcement has been made public that at the conclusion of the Brodsky Quartet season, the quartet handed over to the treasurer of the Royal Manchester College of Music the sum of £32 16s. for the benefit of the Students' Sustentation Fund. This gift represents the entire profits of the quartet concerts in Manchester, for the players give their services, and the concerts are held in the college building.

For more than 20 years the Brodsky Quartet, whose members are Dr. Adolph Brodsky, Mr. C. Rawdon Briggs, Mr. Simon Speckman and, latterly, Mr. Walter Hatton (before the war Mr. Carl Fuchs was the cellist), has given an annual season of five or six chamber concerts for this voluntary and unselfish purpose, taking no fee and receiving no expenses in return. The total amount contributed by the quartet during the 20 years is now little short of £2000, and the whole of this sum has been expended in assisting poor and gifted students of music to gain a thorough musical education. That this has proved an untold blessing to many young students goes without saying, and the fact of the generous and self-sacrificing part played by Dr. Brodsky and his colleagues deserves to be better known. The fund, to which this money is annually applied, is administered by the Council of the Royal Manchester College of Music, but its operations are never made public, as it is the wish of the quartet that its benefactions shall be devoted to deserving cases in the strictest secrecy, so that the recipients of its aid may be under no disadvantage in the eyes of their fellow students.

An interesting trio in C minor by Giacomo Orefice was played for the first time in England by the London Trio at their recent concert. The work proved very attractive for its scholarly, as well as for its vivid and genial qualities; the dainty scherzo had a gossamer lightness and was redeemed by an appreciative audience.

A fine reading of Mendelssohn's D minor trio was also given. The London Trio (Mme. Amina Goodwin and Mossa, Albert Sammons and Whitehouse) have by constant cooperation reached an unusually high standard, and their performances are distinguished by vitality and unanimity of style. On this occasion Mr. Whitehouse was replaced by Mr. Cedric Sharpe, who proved an able substitute. Miss Etty Ferguson showed rare discrimination in her choice of songs which she gave with delightful purity of tone and equally delightful purity of diction.

"That's a regular 'bounding bow' effect, in minor seconds, thirds, fifths, and perfect fourths. Listen: three frogs went right down the scale then on three notes. Da-da-da-a-a!" sang the musician. "Most of them are pitched around D and C natural, slipping down sometimes to A and G. One

## WOODLAND MUSIC IN SPRING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A May morning! Pink and white chestnuts bloom, and the scent of lilac on the air! Just on the city limits, two springtime wanderers found a pond, its margin not a dozen paces from a busy trolley line; the side marching with the public highway was open to the southern sun, and rising rocky woodland closed in the rest of its irregular circuit margin with weed and reed. The high grassy bank made its southern boundary thrust a

or two light ones ran up to upper A." There was a flash of metallic color in the sun as a blue jay sped across the water and, poising with crest erect upon a high branch, called aloud to all the world to see what a goodly thing a May morning in the woods could be. On the heels of his call came from the water a great long-drawn, clear "plu-u-u-n-kity plu-u-nk!" very suggestive of an indolently plucked banjo string.

"That's C natural—most unusual," remarked the musician. "They're doing it again, too." From two directions at once, from five times as many different points, as if to the leadership of the last, there came again the "bounding bow" on three notes, its

brilliant orange gold, glowing metallic yet liquid, a living topaz with the sun flaming within it; beneath it, a slightly larger supine crescent of brilliantly deep shadow at the apex of a long and irregular triangle of sunily metallic emerald green, whose base was the lip shadow of a saturnine base was the lip shadow of a saturnine

head which was enough to bespeak the head of a frog resting on a patch of moss. The center of his back was a deep bronze green, merging over the hind quarters into a bronze brown, with half lights on the wrinkles and folds, reminding one of a wrinkled-up and very clean brown trout.

Purple grackles prospected among the rocks by the waterside, their

## CITY OF ORPHANS IS BEING FOUNDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The City of Orphans is the name of a town in Syria, which will be inhabited by the Syrian children left destitute by the Turkish massacres and the ravages of war. Already the children are being brought together in temporary orphanages by the American committee for relief in the Near East.

The children's relief bureau selected 72 cities in Jugo-Slavia, and

estimated that 15 per cent of the population, or 150,000 children, would need help. The work was begun with \$370,000 monthly, and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was later received from the United States Government.

Major Geppard is the first worker in this branch to return to America. He began his work abroad by investigating food conditions in the various countries before organizing his program.

"The feeding of the children is carried out in schools, canteens, and other public places," he said, "and the needy children are determined by the prefect or sub-prefect of the district.

Bosnia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina are the neediest districts.

The food can be transported to all parts of the country by pack animals, since it is not bulky. River transfer is used as much as possible.

"The work of raising money will begin at once. The Jugo-Slavs here

have given thousands of dollars, and will continue to help. The work will be handled by Mr. Hoover's office at 115 Broadway, the personnel of the original government staff continuing unchanged except in the manner of its support."

"The true horror of the famine in Syria," he said, "has been the moral breakdown. The horror of having thousands of neglected children growing up without homes or education, the victims of a demoralized environment, is awful to contemplate. In the small areas of Syria for which I compiled statistics there are 349 villages, with 4364 orphans and 9688 children with only one parent."

Mr. Dodge outlined the plan of Dr. Stanley White and Maj. James H. Nichol, who have been in charge of local relief work by the Red Cross and the Near East committee. They intend to train a number of native children as farmers, mechanics, clerks, artisans, and industrial laborers, thus forming a nucleus for further educational work in the generation upon which will fall the responsibility of creating a new nation.

As far as possible the children will be trained as Syrians. The American influence will be strong enough to develop efficient management and high ideals, but not so strong as to breed dissatisfaction or lack of patriotism.

The committee in Berut hopes to limit the number of children to 5000, to group them into small families with self-government, to teach them useful trades, and to bring representatives of different sects together.

The site will be chosen for the City of Orphans, small houses will be built so that they may be sold after 10 or 15 years, and American child experts, physicians and teachers will be obtained to direct the work.

"After noon" he announced. "The morning performance is over. Next one's about sundown. Let's go and hunt moccasin flowers in the woods!"

"Nonsense! Frogs croak."

"So most people think, and writers say. But you listen."

The Woodland Strings

The stranger listened. A great note, like a harp of the woods, thrilled and vibrated from the water almost at his feet.

"Splendid! but just a trifle flat," he commented.

Almost immediately, as if the unseen chorister of still waters had heard and determined to better the

forefoot of random rock and boulder into the water, whose shallow depth was dark with weed and floating moss. Near one side a few gigantic puddingstone boulders reared weathered rounded angularities from the water. On clear water near, yellow lilies glowed like golden spheres against the deep-toned reflections of encircling Woods.

A Canada warbler piped continuously from somewhere overhead. The half-minute intervals of his all-but-continuous trill were filled in by an orchard oriole, deeper in the woods.

"Listen!" across the song of the birds, and the whispering rustle of the light wind, came a deep note like a twanged string, metallic and a trifle flat, with a suggestion of a drum in it.

"Who's trying to tune a banjo in the woods?" jocularly asked the one seeing his first New England spring.

"Banjo, nothing," colloquially responded his companion. "That's a frog."

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"Listen!" across the song of the birds, and the whisper

## LEGISLATURES IN NEED OF EDUCATORS

Massachusetts Senator and College Professor Points Out That Law-Making Bodies Need Advice on Educational Issues

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—There is a definite all-important need for educators in the law-making bodies, said George B. Churchill, who is a member of the Massachusetts Senate and professor in English literature at Amherst College, in talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Senator Churchill has been in the Massachusetts Legislature for three years, being active in the Constitutional Convention and this year chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Education.

"While everybody looks upon education as fundamental, while the people of the Commonwealth will admit without question that the security of the State depends upon intelligent citizenship, which cannot be obtained in any other way than through the schools, the usual citizen has very little conception of how that system of education is constructed, maintained, and improved in the Legislature," declared this teacher-senator. "For this reason the people have asked for a very small amount of legislative aid in education, so that the legislators have taken little interest in educational legislation. The educators are needed to show the people what they have a right to expect from the Legislature and to lead the other legislators into an understanding of the big and real educational requirements of the people."

### Opportunity for Information

"Legislators have an almost unlimited opportunity in their State House experience to get a large amount of general information upon a big range of subjects—business, transportation, taxation, everything, including education—but when it comes to what underlies education, its vital moving current, and maintaining it, there are few legislators who know much about it. Only experts, men aware of the utmost and the outmost of education, can have the proper amount of insight as to what should be done."

"The educator, he who knows education, can help by actually stepping right into the legislative front line. And, if his perception is so broad as not to be confined to education, he can help in many lines. But distinctly, he is an added force in the line of constructive education. He knows more about it than others and can advise others."

"At the same time, in equal measure, the educator in the Legislature himself learns. He has broken out of his cloistered retreat and entered the field of civic activity and practical application. He has accumulated ideals and has come to recognize the everlastingness of fundamentals. He has roamed far and deep in the abstract, and has perhaps mastered great thoughts. It is time that the public should have the use of the educator's wealth of ideas and that he bring righteous principles to bear upon public problems, but he needs to keep in mind that he knows little of the practical side. This he must get from his brother legislators and the people. His application has been exceedingly indirect, for he has been somewhat of a miser of intellectual good, refraining from contact with the industry and government of the people."

"But on entering the law-making body he begins to learn lesson after lesson from the standpoint of the people. He sees their side in its real light for the first time. He must put his idea on the same footing with the standards of the lay citizens and let merit determine the outcome. The other legislators in their experience with their constituents teach him many things that he did not know before, helping him to become more capable in performing his duty to the State. The educator in the Legislature has much to give and he has

much to learn. In fact, it is the combination, the learning and the giving, that can make it possible for him to render the big service which is his to give."

"From the beginning he should know that he is in a hard position. He has a great deal of lack of understanding and prejudice on all sides to overcome. He must be willing to work ceaselessly for what the State needs. He must accept defeat and go courageously on. He himself may not see the desired results, but he must go on. If he is not willing to do this, he should have stayed at home."

"It is exceedingly difficult for the educator in the Legislature to awake the right interest and secure a proper discussion. Very few men in the Massachusetts Legislature have taken it upon their shoulders to push education measures. This is the reason why this State has had very little of such legislation for a number of years. It is not my purpose to criticize various legislators. It is simply that their experience has not logically led to positive interest in educational questions."

### Falling Behind Other States

"Massachusetts is fast falling behind the other states in education. Massachusetts has had many great leaders in education, and different towns and cities have built up special systems that have become widely recognized as unusually fine, but as for the State as a whole, we are at a standstill and woefully lacking. A comparison with other states shows this to be unmistakably so."

"Massachusetts, as a State, has given less money for education from state funds than any other state in the Union. The average for all states in their appropriation for schools in relation to the total appropriation is 15 per cent. The average yearly appropriation for this purpose in this Commonwealth is 1 per cent. Previous to the bill recently passed, Massachusetts required no more than a fourth-grade education for its people. The bill brought the requirement up to and including the sixth grade. But that is still far below a great many of the states."

"Citizens look with distrust on those who say that the State is behind, but the facts are too many and too self-evident. Educators have known it for a long time."

"The bill carrying a special appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the schools of the State, which is aimed to distribute more equally educational advantages throughout the State, which passed the 1919 Legislature, is the biggest educational measure that the State has taken a hand in for probably over 20 years. We had to be educated up to it."

## FOOD RELIEF FUND TO AID GERMAN PEOPLE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When one of the speakers at the public meeting in this city to use the German language since the signing of the armistice remarked that some say "Germany must die," there were shouts of "Never, never!" The speaker, Henry Ruben, a Chicago architect, then said, "Germany shall never die," and that men and women of German descent must do all in their power to bring German ideals, German education, and German kultur to the American people and the people of the world."

Mr. Ruben spoke at a mass meeting of Americans of German descent, held in Liederkrantz Hall, to discuss plans for helping the starving people of Germany. References to the fatherland were received with enthusiasm. Trustee for a \$25,000,000 food relief fund were chosen as follows:

Victor H. Rieder, Hubert Ceillis, Carl Boschevitz, Rudolph Erbstoh, Julius Holz, William O. C. Kline, F. E. Henniger, Theodore Henniger, F. H. Hierschlandt, A. C. Ladiges, Paul Liechstein, Dr. Hugo Lieber, H. Neischlach, Rudolph Pagenstecher, A. Rebban, George T. Rieffelin, Max I. H. Rossbach, Dr. Paul Schneidler, George Schafettler, Otto von Schrenk, Carl Schurz and Alex F. Hoeger.

## PERU QUIET UNDER NEW GOVERNMENT

Consul-General in United States  
Says Recent Change Was Effectuated Without Interruption of Normal Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to a statement issued by Eduardo Higgins, consul-general of Peru in the United States, issued under instructions from the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peru recently changed her government without bloodshed, and without interruption of the business and social life of the country.

"Augusto B. Leguia received an overwhelming majority of the electoral vote in Peru in the elections which took place in May of this year," says the statement. "Notwithstanding this, it became known that it was the intention of the government of Dr. Pardo to avoid complying with the popular will. Congress, controlled by the friends of the government, was to nullify the elections and a third person or compromise candidate was to have been elected, who consequently would not have had a popular majority. In carrying out this plan the former government began to close printing offices, where publications supporting Leguia were published, placing therein military guards, which were withdrawn by the present government, notwithstanding that judges, the Superior Court and later the Supreme Court ordered the Minister of Justice and other authorities to return these properties to their owners."

"At the same time persons in public life and those identified with politics as well as workmen, all supporters of Leguia, were imprisoned. These acts of force were clearly dictatorial and were carried out in spite of public protest. In view of this, and as these repressive measures increased day by day, the supporters of Leguia, backed by public opinion, decided as a last measure to act, in order that the popular vote not be made sport of. On the morning of July 4, President Pardo was taken from the palace and placed in a separate department in the penitentiary, where he was treated with every consideration."

"The public forces respected the popular will and joined the movement, which took place without bloodshed. There was no interruption in the social and business life of the city. The holiday proclaimed in honor of the United States was held as planned. Enthusiastic meetings took place in the provinces in favor of the new government as soon as the news reached them, and the authorities and soldiers everywhere joined the movement without hesitation. The Supreme Court and other institutions have already recognized the new government. President Leguia has received from all parts thousands of letters, cablegrams and telegrams of congratulation. There has been no change whatsoever in the normal life of the country."

## PROGRAM OF TRADE FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, established by a recent act of the Legislature, has

### From Mere House to Marvelous Home

is the dramatic transformation that ensues when a house is decorated and furnished by the occupants who hold it dear, who study out the placement of each piece of furniture, every fold of drapery, every touch of color or softening shadow.

That is the sort of interest this store is in your home-furnishing problems. Let us confer with you—it will be a pleasure for us and without cost to you.

### Barker Bros

"The Store of Smiling Service"

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

### INNES SHOE CO.

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LOS ANGELES

Moderation in every detail

### SOCIETY STATIONERY

FILING CABINETS AND

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ENVELOPE MFG.

2 Nourse Company

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SUPER QUALITY PRINTING

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Throughout Southern California

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Citizens' National Bank

Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles

Capital \$1,500,000

Reserves \$22,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000

A Home Product for Home Use

When you want a Good Pure Flour

be sure and ask for

CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or

PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR

You will not be disappointed.

THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY

Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, U.S.A.

Smart Footwear for Women and Men

Jude's GOOD FOOTWEAR

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Desmond's LOS ANGELES

WEAR THE GARNET

Smart Footwear for Women and Men

Jude's GOOD FOOTWEAR

537-539 So. BROADWAY

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WEAR THE GARNET

Smart Footwear for Women and Men

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WEAR THE GARNET

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## SEMI-FINALS IN TENNIS DOUBLES

Longwood Cricket Club Annual Tournament Is Fast Nearing Completion on the Courts at Chestnut Hill, Newton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEWTON, Massachusetts.—With the Longwood tennis singles well into the fourth round of play and the semi-finals of the New England sectional doubles already reached, the big Longwood Cricket Club annual tennis tournament of 1919 on the courts at Chestnut Hill is fast nearing completion. There will be a number of splendid matches today, with the semi-final round of the doubles being carded for this afternoon and play in the singles this morning.

Friday's play was very interesting in both the singles and doubles section of the tournament. The feature match of the morning was in the singles, with C. S. Garland Jr., of Pittsburgh, the Yale varsity tennis captain, meeting G. P. Gardner Jr., the former Harvard varsity track athlete in the fourth round. This match was won by Garland in straight sets, the Eli leader playing very nice tennis all the way. While it must be admitted that Gardner failed to get a set, he certainly made the match very interesting, as there were no less than 13 deuce games in the three sets, and only four were won at love, one of these going to Gardner. The match by points:

## FIRST SET

Garland ..... 4 5 3 4 2 7 3 5 4-35-6

Gardner ..... 0 3 5 2 4 4 5 5 3-32-4

## SECOND SET

Garland ..... 4 3 4 2 6 4 2 9 7-41-6

Gardner ..... 0 2 4 4 1 4 7 5-32-3

## THIRD SET

Garland ..... 0 4 2 10 4 8 1 4 9-46-6

Gardner ..... 0 1 4 1 8 1 6 7-41-4

T. R. Pell of New York, the former internationalist, had a very easy time defeating F. C. Inman in the third round of the singles, 6-1, 6-1. H. C. Johnson, the Massachusetts state singles champion, met J. W. Foster of the Longwood Cricket Club in the fourth round and won in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. C. K. Shaw of Longwood furnished a slight surprise in the singles by defeating L. B. Rice of Yale University, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2. Rice had difficulty with foot-faults in his serving and this seemed to upset his playing after the first set.

There were two fine matches in the sectional doubles in the afternoon and the winner in each instance won his bracket in the semi-final round. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and C. S. Garland Jr., of Pittsburgh met F. J. Sulloway of Concord, New Hampshire, and R. C. Seaver, former Massachusetts state singles champion, on the feature court and they had a battle royal, the former winning by three sets to one, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

The score of the sets does not accurately describe the closeness of the battle as many of the points were won only after long rallies and a number of the games went to deuce. Each one of the four players took his turn at making brilliant shots. Garland played a little stronger game for his team with Sulloway perhaps the better man on his team. The first set was all Biddle and Garland with Sulloway and Seaver showing up the stronger in the second. The third set found Biddle and Garland always forcing the issue and winning easily with the fourth and deciding set a love one for the winners. The match by points follows:

## FIRST SET

Biddle and Garland ..... 4 4 3 4 4 1 4-28-5

Sulloway and Seaver ..... 6 2 5 0 1 4 1 1-14-2

## SECOND SET

Biddle and Garland ..... 5 1 0 4 4 1 1 1-26-4

Sulloway and Seaver ..... 5 2 0 1 4 4 4 4-23-5

## THIRD SET

Biddle and Garland ..... 1 5 1 0 8 8 6-35-6

Sulloway and Seaver ..... 4 3 0 8 6 5 2-27-1

## FOURTH SET

Biddle and Garland ..... 1 7 4 5 7 4-31-6

Sulloway and Seaver ..... 1 5 0 5 5 1-15-0

R. N. Williams 2d, and W. M. Washburn met H. V. Greenough and Josiah Wheelwright in another fourth-round match in the doubles and won in three sets to one, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. As in the previous matches in which Williams and Washburn have played, they were slow getting started with the result that they dropped the first set with the winning of only one game. The second set, however, found them playing better with the result that as the match wore on they kept gaining and took three straight sets for the victory.

Washburn and Williams were both decidedly off form in the first set and as Greenough and Wheelwright were doing their best work, there was nothing to it but an easy victory for the latter. After that Washburn showed some of the tennis he displayed in the match against Pell and Inman the day before. Williams, also played very brilliantly at times. They both volleyed well and Williams was particularly strong in making pretty pick-ups while on the run to the net. His service was fine during the last three sets and he had no less than six love service games to his credit. The match by points follows:

## FIRST SET

Williams and Washburn ..... 3 2 4 2 3 2-18-1

Greenough and Wheelwright ..... 5 4 1 0 5 4-26-6

## SECOND SET

Williams and Washburn ..... 4 1 1 5 4 0-26-6

Greenough and Wheelwright ..... 6 1 1 2 1 4 0-19-3

## THIRD SET

Williams and Washburn ..... 1 4 1 7 4 4 4-30-6

Greenough and Wheelwright ..... 4 0 4 3 5 1 1-18-2

## FOURTH SET

Williams and Washburn ..... 4 4 2 1 1 5 2 4-31-6

Greenough and Wheelwright ..... 2 6 4 2 4 2 3 4 0-25-4

Following the Williams-Washburn vs. Greenough-Wheelwright match, Richard Harte and G. C. Cane, former intercollegiate doubles tennis champions, took the court to meet R. B. Bidwell and A. N. Reggio. While the class of tennis was hardly up to the preceding match, it was most interesting and very exciting. Bidwell and Reggio easily won the first set at 6-3, and were well on their way to a victory in the second set as they took the first four games easily, allowing Harte and Cane only five points in the four games. At this point in the match there was a decided change, Harte and Cane improving their work greatly, while Bidwell and Reggio began to fall off. The result was that Harte and Cane won six out of the next seven games, and finally took the set at 11-9. Bidwell and Reggio rallied in the third set and won it at 7-5. The fourth set found Harte and Cane coming back strongly and winning it 6-0, and the fifth and final set went to them at 6-3.

The Wright brothers advanced to the semi-final round in the morning by easily defeating G. P. Peterson and F. H. Goodridge in straight sets, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3. The summary:

LONGWOOD SINGLES—Third Round  
L. B. Rice, Yale University, defeated D. S. Niles, Longwood, 7-5, 6-3.

T. R. Pell, New York, defeated F. C. Inman, New York, 6-1, 6-1.

A. N. Reggio, Longwood, defeated R. C. Bray, Longwood, 6-2, 7-5.

Fourth Round

C. K. Shaw, Longwood, defeated L. B. Rice, Yale University, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

H. C. Johnson, Longwood, defeated W. F. Foster, Longwood, 6-2, 6-3, 6-6.

C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated G. P. Gardner Jr., Longwood, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Third Round

F. J. Sulloway and R. C. Seaver defeated D. S. Niles and J. S. Nichol, 7-5, 5-3, 6-6.

R. B. Bidwell and A. N. Reggio defeated N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, 7-5, 6-3.

Richard Harte and G. C. Cane defeated G. P. Pfaff and Willard Crocker, 8-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Fourth Round

Craig Biddle and C. S. Garland Jr., defeated F. J. Sulloway and R. C. Seaver, 6-2, 6-1, 6-6.

B. C. Wright and I. C. Wright defeated G. P. Peterson and F. H. Goodridge, 6-0, 6-0, 6-3.

R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn defeated R. B. Bidwell and A. N. Reggio, 3-6, 11-9, 5-7, 6-0, 6-3.

Richard Harte and G. C. Cane defeated G. P. Pfaff and Willard Crocker, 8-6, 6-3, 6-2.

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Richard Harte and G. C. Cane defeated G. P. Pfaff and Willard Crocker, 8-6,

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Influence of Foreign Exchange  
Situation on International  
Trade—Greater Production Is  
World's Economic Need

Opinion seems to be becoming more general that the one great economic need of the world today is greater production. The seeming scarcity of commodities of nearly every description is manifested in higher and still higher prices, and a corresponding increase in the cost of living. This apparent scarcity is accentuated by inadequate transportation facilities. Submarine warfare as conducted by the Germans is most largely responsible for the shortage of world-shipping facilities. The destruction of industries in northern France and in Belgium during the more than four years of war was so enormous that it is estimated it will take years to restore these countries as they were before the war. However, when proper credit arrangements have been established it is believed that rehabilitation may take place much more rapidly than had been anticipated.

## Foreign Exchange Situation

There seems to be no doubt that the immediate necessity confronting the United States as well as European countries is an adjustment of foreign exchange in such a manner as will permit European countries to purchase such things in the United States as are needed without having to labor under the burden of present exchange rates. Loaded up as they are with tremendous war debts, it is difficult enough for European nations to get along, and when it is considered that, with the exception of Spain and Japan, the exchange market of every European country is today quoting record low figures the great disadvantage under which they are laboring will be seen. It is teaching more drastic economy than any of them desire at present. It is pointed out that establishment of further commercial credits in the United States for the purchase of much-needed commodities will help business in Europe and the United States to a greater extent than anyone can imagine. From the banker's viewpoint the decline in exchange is perfectly natural and was to be expected. However, from the manufacturer's and exporter's point of view the decline has gone far enough. They contend that the world is too closely bound together for one country to permit the rest of the world to undergo hardship if that country can prevent it. In other words, it is held that the United States must soon come to the economic relief of the European countries now so much in need of financial help. Unless this is done it is contended that the unfavorable conditions prevailing throughout Europe would soon react upon the United States.

## Europe's Probable Borrowings

Bankers engaged in formulating plans for financing Europe are realizing more and more the enormity of the task, and in some circles it is already mooted whether they will not have to appeal to the government. Estimates of the amount of money which Europe will eventually borrow run from \$3,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000, and it is felt that it will be impossible to raise the necessary sum through ordinary investment channels, no matter how widespread and well organized the syndicate of banks may be. Appeal, it is said, will have to be made to the general investing public after the manner of Liberty Loan drives, but to do that with any success it will be necessary to secure the backing of the government in some form, because the public will respond with far greater zeal if the campaign is waged more or less under the government's auspices than if it is presented to them as a straight investment proposition. It is recognized that the problem is as much that of the United States as Europe's for continuance of prosperity depends upon its successful solution. It will be on this more or less patriotic ground that the public will be urged to invest in whatever securities are floated.

## Stock Market Composition

Many who follow the market and watch the total sales each day, while they have the impression that trading is running at a greater volume than ever before in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, do not take into account the big increase in the number of issues traded in today as compared with five or ten years ago. Certain classes of stocks which have been added to the list in the last few years are largely responsible for the million-share days recorded in the current year.

There are about 417 issues on the New York board today, and the trading recently has been centered in from 300 to 325 of these, the remainder being bought and sold probably on a few days of the week. Of the total 111 are railroad and street railway securities, preferred and common stocks, and trust certificates.

Of the 306 industrial issues, 13 are oil company securities, and 30 are the stocks of motor companies, or of companies closely identified with the trade, such as the makers of tires, bodies, magnetos, etc.

Ten years ago there was not a motor stock on the market, nor an oil stock. United States Rubber was the only issue listed on the New York Stock Exchange that could be even remotely connected with the automobile industry.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

	Friday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Boot Sugar	54	53	52	51	52
Am Bosch	122	125	121	124	124
Am Can	59	59	58	59	59
Am Car & Fy	119	120	117	117	117
Am Internat	112	114	110	110	110
Am Louis	92	92	90	91	91
Am Sugar	60	60	58	59	59
Am Susters	138	139	134	138	138
Am T & T	102	104	103	104	104
Anaconda	75	76	75	75	75
Atchison	100	100	99	99	99
At G & W I	173	175	171	171	171
Baldwin Loco	113	113	111	113	113
Beth Steel	125	126	124	124	124
B R T	22	22	21	22	22
Can Pac	162	161	162	162	162
Can Leather	114	115	113	114	114
C M & S P	47	49	47	47	47
C R I & Pac	20	20	19	20	20
China	50	50	49	49	49
Corn Products	92	93	92	93	93
Crucible Steel	138	142	138	141	141
Cuba Cane	25	26	25	25	25
Cuba Cane pfd	89	89	89	89	89
Endicott-John	115	115	115	115	115
Erico	170	170	168	170	170
Far Electric	170	171	170	171	171
Gen Motors	22	22	21	22	22
Goodrich	62	62	61	62	62
Inspiration	81	81	80	80	80
Int Mar Mar	66	66	64	64	64
Int M M pfd	118	122	118	120	120
Kennecott	415	42	41	41	41
Kings Motor	55	56	54	55	55
Midvale	165	165	162	165	165
Mo Pacific	57	58	57	57	57
N Y Central	81	81	80	80	80
N Y, N H & H	374	38	36	37	37
No Pacific	95	96	95	95	95
Ohio Cities Gas	58	58	58	58	58
Pan-Am Pet	117	117	115	118	118
Penn	46	46	45	45	45
Petroleum-Arrow	26	27	26	26	26
Ray Cons	89	89	88	89	89
Reading	20	20	19	20	20
Royal Dutch	974	974	94	974	974
Rep I & Steel	978	98	96	97	97
St Pacific	106	107	106	106	106
Standard Oil	62	64	61	61	61
Stamford	115	114	111	112	112
U S Rubber	128	129	126	128	128
U S Steel	114	124	114	113	113
U S Food	84	84	82	82	82
Utah Copper	94	96	94	94	94
Westinghouse	57	57	57	57	57
Willys-Over	37	37	36	36	36
Total sales 1,039,200 shares.					

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 31s	94.28	94.28	93.28	93.40
Lib 1st 4s	93.99	94.10	92.90	93.10
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	93.50	93.64	92.51	92.54
Lib 1st 5s	95.00	95.00	94.90	94.98
Lib 1st 5 1/2s	94.00	94.05	92.94	94.06
Lib 1st 6s	94.00	94.06	93.00	94.02
Lib 1st 6 1/2s	93.22	94.00	93.28	93.28
Victory 4 1/2s	93.94	93.98	92.90	93.90
Victory 3 1/2s	100.00	100.00	99.32	99.58

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s	99	99	99	99
City of Paris 6s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Atena Explos	101 1/2	101 1/2
Allied Packers	53 1/2	60
Beth Motors	30	30 1/2
Bethlehem	8	8 1/2
Boston Motor	8 1/2	9 1/2
Beth Am Chem	5 1/2	6
Caledonia	35	38
Chalmers Motors	10	10 1/2
City S Bkrs Cfts	46 1/2	47
Colonial Tire	43	43
Commonwealth Pet	58 1/2	60
Candy Candy	8 1/2	8 1/2
Cone Copper	7 1/2	7 1/2
Coden & Co	11 1/2	11 1/2
Cram	200	200
Emerson	6	6 1/2
Eli Basin	5 1/2	5 1/2
Federal Oil	3	3 1/2
Fiske Tire	46 1/2	47 1/2
Glenrock	89	90
Goldfield Cons	6 1/2	6 1/2
Globe Mining	21 1/2	22 1/2
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2
Inter Petrol	30 1/2	31 1/2
Intra Rubber	24 1/2	25
Jones	10	12
Kerr Lake	43 1/2	54
Louisiana Co	85	87
McNamara	47 1/2	6
Marland Refg	7 1/2	7 1/2
Midwest Refining	179	181
Wat. Andine	49 1/2	51
N Y Shipping	63	65
Omar Oil	63	65
Otis Steel	40	40 1/2
Parish Bingham	37 1/2	38 1/2
M Parry	44	47
Peerless	24	24 1/2
Pressman Tire	8	12
Salt Creek	59 1/2	60
Sapulpa Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Savold Tire	57	58
Savoy Oil	8 1/2	10
Shell Transport	74 1/2	74 1/2
Silver King	15	15
Simms Petrol	32	32 1/2

## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## REAL ESTATE

## BROOKLINE

## BRICK HOUSE

A most attractive house with south western exposure contains 10 rooms, 2 baths, 5 fireplaces and sun parlor, all in A1 condition. Winter supply of coal in cellar, garage for small car. Price \$12,500. Address 11 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Brookline 1508. H. and 4 fine cars. Owner moving away from Boston, so must sell.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

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Between Commonwealth Ave. and Beacon St., a most pleasing type of house, architectural beauty, good location, building 11 rooms, with 2 bath, spacious grounds, well graded and on the corner of 3 streets. Can be seen by appointment.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

## LONGWOOD AVE.

An off-the-ground house that has been more or less modernized, containing 11 rooms with 3 baths, also stable or garage large enough for several machines and over half acre of land well graded and on the corner of 3 streets. Has a large amount of shrubbery. An opportunity seldom offered to secure a home in the Longwood section.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

ESTAB. 1880

1331 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner

Tel. Brookline 1508

## MAINE STOCK FARM

229 acres, 80 in tillage, balance woodland, pasture, 1/4 mi. from city, 1 mi. from rail station; borders river; cuts 100 tons of wood from trees; good timber; 1100 ft. of fence; plenty of water from 10 to 15 ft. two electric power lines cross the tract. Price on application. OWNER, P. O. Box 218, Sacramento, California.

ONE ACRE. Located at Twinsburg, Ohio, 15 miles from Cleveland. Bungalow style house, furnace, bath and cold water, electric lights, all city conveniences; barn can be used as garage; 100 ft. long, the other about 50; the owner has included 3 horses, 27 registered Holstein cows, 10 grade cattle, farm tools, milking machinery, etc., \$18,000; one of the best stock farms in York County.

Shown by CLARENCE E. SMITH.

Blodgett, Maine Tel. Goodwin Mills, 7 ring 3.

GEO. W. HALL 60 State St., Boston

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Apple and Pear Ranch. Fully equipped and running; five buildings completely furnished; tractor, team, cow, chickens, etc. 1000 ft. above sea level. 1000 ft. elevation. Some rooms 3200 ft. elevation; orchard covers 125 acres, young bearing trees in excellent condition; expert estimates of income when in full bearing. Price \$10,000 per year. 1000 ft. elevation; grain land, 25 buildings, 12 acre residence. Price \$175,000. Might consider some exchange. SOWELL, 3242 Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

## FOR SALE

Furnished house, ten rooms, two baths, large living room, sun parlor, ideal sleeping porch, open fireplaces, good kitchen, etc. terms, 15 minutes from New York. See owner on premises. LEMMON, corner Dearborn and Bluff Road, Palisades, New Jersey.

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PINEY HEIGHTS, beautiful new Long Beach, Calif. Solid oak and white enamel; tile bath and shower, oak floors; unable to occupy. An opportunity to get an up-to-date home at a low price. Price \$10,000. Owner, Mr. House, Elm Street, Bixby Heights. Owner, Mr. H. Eberle, 9403 Clifton Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

## SUBURBAN HOMES FOR SALE

Suburban Apartments For Rent

MRS. HOLDEN 500 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

## PROHIBITION'S EFFECT ON RETAIL TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A canvas was recently taken at Medicine Hat, Alberta, with the object of ascertaining from retail merchants how prohibition had affected their businesses. The following questions were submitted, the replies being appended to them.

1. Has the prohibitory law improved business in your locality? Yes, 17, No, 2.

2. Have you in mind any concrete examples of families who buy more merchandise since prohibition became law, wherein you can be reasonably sure that the increase can be accounted for by reason of the husband buying less intoxicants? Yes, 17, No, 2.

3. Do you have in mind any wives and mothers of families who have told you that their buying power has been increased since prohibition became law? Yes, 15, No, 3. Blank, 1.

4. Have you in mind any men in your district who are today more attentive to their business pursuits and consequently producing more than before prohibition became law? Yes, 17, No, 2.

5. Have you in mind any men in your district of whom you consider the effect of prohibition has made him a desirable man to give credit to, who had previously an undesirable account? Yes, 17, No, 2.

6. Has prohibition made any noticeable difference in the collection of your book debts? Yes, 16, No, 2. Blank, 1.

## ENFORCING LIQUOR ACT IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—For the purpose of assisting in the better administration of law and order throughout Alberta, three traveling police magistrates with roving commissions have been appointed by the provincial government. Their work will be concerned largely with the enforcement of the liquor act but will cover all other magisterial functions as well.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing an efficient observance of the liquor and other laws of the Province, through the fact that local justices of the peace are placed at a disadvantage in dealing with offenders in their own neighborhoods, and it has frequently happened, particularly in regard to offenses against the liquor law, that too great leniency has been shown.

The new magistrates will not supplement the local justices of the peace who will still have their place in the scheme of law enforcement, but will be available for emergency work and for such clean-ups within their districts as may be necessary.

## REAL ESTATE

## PROMINENT Back Bay Corner INVESTMENT

## OWNER'S FIGURES

6090 sq. ft. assessed ..... \$69,600  
Building assessed ..... 87,400

18 suites and basement leased ..... 26,565

Taxes ..... 24,000

Insurance ..... 502

Wages ..... 3,400

Light ..... 2,000

Water ..... 785

Incidentals ..... 613

1st Mtg. \$125,000 @ 5% ..... 6,250

Net Income ..... \$9,015

FOR SALE or Exchange

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

129 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

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500 acres in the Sacramento Valley, on two small, well-irrigated and well-drained tracts, each running 1000 ft. and can be irrigated by water from 10 to 15 ft. Two electric power lines cross the tract. Price on application. OWNER, P. O. Box 218, Sacramento, California.

ONE ACRE. Located at Twinsburg, Ohio, 15 miles from Cleveland. Bungalow style house, furnace, bath and cold water, electric lights, all city conveniences; barn can be used as garage; 100 ft. long, the other about 50; the owner has included 3 horses, 27 registered Holstein cows, 10 grade cattle, farm tools, milking machinery, etc., \$18,000; one of the best stock farms in York County.

Shown by CLARENCE E. SMITH.

Blodgett, Maine Tel. Goodwin Mills, 7 ring 3.

GEO. W. HALL 60 State St., Boston

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE

SEA SIDE THREE APARTMENTS WITH HOTEL SERVICE

FOR SALE—Sparkill, N. Y.

300 acres, young bearing trees in excellent condition; expert estimates of income when in full bearing. Price \$15,000. Might consider some exchange. SOWELL, 3242 Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—The Model Poultry Farm situated in Hammonasset, Conn., is for sale to a good business man. Price \$15,000. Address THOMAS W. FARE, Hammonasset, N. J.

FOR SALE—House and stable located in the country, 1000 ft. from town, 1000 ft. from school and church, very convenient for a teacher, schools, assessed for \$6000. Will sell at a bargain to clean up estate. F. P. L. ABBOTT, M. D., 252 Newbury St., Boston.

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

FOR RENT

SEA SIDE THREE APARTMENTS WITH HOTEL SERVICE

FOR SALE—Sparkill, N. Y.

300 acres, young bearing trees in excellent condition; expert estimates of income when in full bearing. Price \$15,000. Might consider some exchange. SOWELL, 3242 Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—The Model Poultry Farm situated in Hammonasset, Conn., is for sale to a good business man. Price \$15,000. Address THOMAS W. FARE, Hammonasset, N. J.

FOR SALE—Handsome duplex house, 5 rms., 2 baths, 1000 ft. from town, 1000 ft. from school, 1000 ft. from church, 1000 ft. from hotel, 1000 ft. from ocean and shore views. Owner desires immediate sale. Addr. A. 213, Monitor, Boston.

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Good Quality Home Furnishings  
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General Oil, Tires and Tubes with FREE TIRE  
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*HURST SUMMER TOGS*—for men, boys and  
children, of our usual quality and individuality.  
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A store in almost every neighborhood  
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MAIN AND HOUSTON AVENUE  
FT. WORTH, TEXAS  
THE HOUSE OF  
QUALITY, QUALITY AND PRICE

We exhibit a liberal share of your patronage.

*JACKSON'S*  
Women's Wear Exclusively  
in orders will receive the usual attention  
the characteristic of Jackson's service

*Sam H. Taylor Company*  
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*LADD FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.*  
Respectfully solicits your patronage  
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves  
Quality Good, Prices Right

*S. E. JEWELL*  
HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING  
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*TEXAS TOP WORKS* J. G. Maseroll, Prop.  
Automobiles, Tires and Parts, Rubber Goods,  
Fan Belts, or anything in our line. 204 Commerce Street, Ft. Worth, Texas 825

*WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY*  
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*WATSON'S GROCERIES*  
Are "Famous for Quality"

JOHN B. WATSON, 210 Texas St.

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The Home of Individuality, Quality, Beauty, Dresses,  
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*First National Bank  
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Corner Fourth and Spurgeon  
LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME

*CARL G. STROCK*  
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*Reliable Gas Ranges*

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G. G. Green.

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Agents for Double Action Gas Ranges.

We Rent and Exchange Furniture and Decks.

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Phone 7-533. S. S. Main 472.

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Downs Furniture Co.

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*CROWN LAUNDRY AND CLEANING CO.*

Best in Quality and Service

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Sunset 4-2141

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Greenwood Advertising Co.

(WESTERN)

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*HEIMANN & COMPANY*

INSURANCE

420 Van Nuys Building F-8554. Main 2566

*LOANS—APRAISALS—LEASES*

ADLERT P. PARCKER

Designer and Importer

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*R. K. NECESSARY*

and B. C. RAYMOND

## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE GROUP

I  
The Home

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In studying musical history it is a commonplace of experience to find that composers have often appeared in groups. One of the best-known examples is the great Viennese school of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert; but it is no less natural to speak of the Elizabethan madrigalists, the contrapuntists of the Netherlands, the old North German organists, or to refer with admiration to that little coterie of friends who did such marvelous work for Russian national music. What is true of music is also true of poetry. Lovers of English literature have long been familiar with the Lake School of Poets. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, with Grasmere, Helvellyn, Rydal, Skiddaw, as their background, stand for a whole epoch of poetry and form a scarcely divisible unit.

But to reverence the past is easier than to recognize the significance of the present. Artistic developments come not by observation; public recognition is partial, interest is slow to kindle. Even today quite a number of Britons can be found who still aver that England is an unmusical country. Oh, the blindness of it! when, during the last 50 years, such a renaissance as any country might be proud of has taken place in English music; this renaissance led by Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Stanford, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Frederic Cowen, with (later) Sir Edward Elgar, and carried on by men of the caliber of Walford Davies, Granville Bantock, Frederick Delius, Vaughan Williams, John Ireland, Frank Bridge, and many others. Then in literature only a section of the reading public has yet realized the Georgians—those poets who by their sincerity and keenly experimental methods, have brought a new ideal and technique into contemporary English poetry. Or, again, how many readers could give a succinct account of the Soldier Poets—the new Elizabethans, as they are sometimes called—those young men who poured out poetry as spontaneously as the birds their songs among the guns in France and Flanders.

## Distinguished Collaborators

But all these artistic movements are of common growth; compared to what will, in future history, probably be referred to as the Gloucestershire Group—that circle linking all the other three, composed of men who are prominent figures in each. Up to the present hardly any one has realized the interest and significance of this group, so diverse in its fibers of work, so unanimous in its deep feeling for the Border country between England and Wales. Yet, in course of time, it will probably be regarded with as much admiration as the Lake Poets; perhaps even more so, for in Cumberland there were but poets alone, in Gloucester there are composers also. This is not a single, but a double rainbow—the art of music formed by Sir Hubert Parry, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Herbert Howells, and Ivor Gurney; that of poetry by John Masefield, Lascelles, Abercrombie, Wilfrid W. Gibson, James Elroy Flecker, John Drinkwater, F. W. Harvey, Ivor Gurney, with John Freeman, W. H. Davies, Edward Thomas, and others closely associated.

At first sight it may seem strange that so much genius should be focused upon one county; and, in point of fact, it is not Gloucestershire's sole prerogative, but is shared to a considerable degree by the other counties, on, or adjacent to, the Welsh border. Worcester can claim Sir Edward Elgar; to Shropshire belong Walford Davies and Edward German; while another musician, who, at one remove, is of the Border, is Harold Darke, a highly gifted young composer whose father came from Worcester. Poetical associations also cluster thickly here, dominant among them being that little book of poems which has the very tan and color of western earth, which comes closer to genuine folk poetry than almost any other English verse, and which has exercised an immense influence on contemporary poets—A. E. Housman's "Shropshire Lad."

## In and About Gloucestershire

No finer home could be found for the arts of music and poetry and all they stand for than these border countries. Here hills, plains, and rivers have that tranquil beauty which comes from accomplishment; an insistent, an immense antiquity broods over the countryside; but it is also a land of young youth, for nowhere is English spring more beautiful than in these glades and meadows. Young daffodils play in the wind like children, watched over by hills that were old before the Alps began—those Malvern, set in Worcestershire, but dominant afar to the vision throughout Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, their 1300 feet of height rising sheer from the plain with a dignity all their own. To a musician's fancy their steep, clear curves seem like model on which olden folk singers shaped the melodic lines of British folk songs.

What is true of the Border country in general is so of Gloucestershire in particular. Not a land to arouse amazement, but to accumulate love. It simply deserves the music and poetry which have sprung from its soil. For it is wonderfully varied. Possessing a bit of seaboard and the ancient trading port of Bristol, its true quality yet lies farther inland, where the tidal bore floods up the Severn, bringing a breath of ocean to that plain, rich, blossomy, and sweet of *arts*, lying between the lovely Cot-

wold hills and the rugged mining district of the Forest of Dean. A land with the hills round it, "like a great imprisoning O," as a Gloucester poet has said.

## In the First Century

But besides these aesthetic considerations, there are also plenty of geographical and historical reasons to explain the phenomenon. From early times Gloucestershire was very happily situated as regards continuity of civilization. The Cotswolds were a prehistoric route of travel; the Severn, to this day, is one of the most useful waterways in the kingdom; and, after the coming of the Romans with their magnificent roads, elaborate system of fortifications, and mining industries in the Forest of Dean, the country seems to have settled down to real prosperity. Not but what it cost the Roman armies much trouble, with elephants to aid them (the tanks of those days!), before they could conquer it.

Glevum, Gloucester itself, the ancient city dates from about A. D. 47, and was the strategical center of the west. Here ran the great roads; here came the legionaries; here was the flux of commerce. Here lived men to whom the poetry of Virgil and Horace was familiar, while all the time away among the Welsh hills were bards and druids, adream with ancient Celtic lore and legends. Surely, in course of time, the two streams of thought met and joined.

## Countryside Protected

Even after the West Saxon conquest in 557, there is good reason to believe that no violent break in civilization occurred at Gloucester, though higher up, the Border at Deva and Utericon (Chester and Wroxeter) the land was laid waste so that for 300 hundred years only wild animals lived in what had been large Roman towns. And later again, owing partly to the valor of its inhabitants, and partly to its geographical position far from the east coast and buttressed by Wales, Gloucester suffered less from Danish pirates than most other parts of England, while in Norman days it resumed the military and commercial importance of Roman times.

All these considerations go far toward explaining Gloucestershire's artistic excellence; but another, and perhaps the most powerful factor in the situation, is that here, for close on 200 years, there has been continuous musical education.

## A Community Undertaking

In medieval times all great ecclesiastical foundations were centers of light for their districts, drawing the arts into their service; but with the spread of secular learning and the Reformation this ceased—not perhaps in outer semblance, but in inner actuality. Then in 1724, the cathedrals of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford re-lit a pure fire of music in their midst—they established the Three Choirs Festivals. They began with one day gradually expanding the scheme until by 1836 it had grown to four, both sacred and secular works being performed. Also a most valuable feature grew up—that of commissioning new works for performance; and, for a long time, these festivals offered the only regular opportunity open to British composers of getting a hearing or jubilation in the great hours of its history.

But perhaps the greatest blessing of all was that the inhabitants carried through the bulk of the performance themselves, under the conductorship of the cathedral organists. They formed the chorus, they helped in the orchestra, and those who neither sang nor played crowded to listen. There has been nothing comparable to it elsewhere in England, and the educational advantages were immense. For though at times people have doubted the value of these provincial music-makings in quiet, half-sleepy towns, though the pace of education has been slow, the kindly folk of these western counties had a large tolerance for time in their natures, yet in the long run the great work has been achieved. That it has been done unconsciously does not detract from its value. Collectively there is a wealth of artistic ability stored in the hearts of the Gloucesterians, as was proved by that amazing Hymn Festival held by Sir Henry Hadlow a year or two ago at Cirencester. Individually the Border counties have given to Britain composers who are an honor to that country and to music.

## AN AMERICAN MUSIC FESTIVAL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Five years ago the determination to advance the cause of American artists and composers was given weight in Lockport, New York, a small hillside city near Lake Ontario. There is no particular reason why Lockport should have become the Mecca for music lovers who worship at the shrine of pure Americanism, other than that the man who was the founder and pioneer of this musical movement had his residence there. From conducting the first modest all-American artists' series to directing the present festival, the growth of the movement has been gradual and certain.

Within the past few years, leading managers, publishers, and artists have gone on record as being friends of the new "musical America" propaganda. Musical patriotism has taken form at this festival; from nearly every state, during the first week of September, men and women prominent in the musical circles gather. The American Festival was established primarily as an institution to maintain artistic standards and to help preclude, if possible, a certain discrimination which seems to have existed against artists and composers of this country.

The National American Music Festival is conducted without monetary profit, and is recognized as an educational institution by the United States Government.

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ORGANIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Frederick Bridge has done his work during a period when English music was striving to recover its own authentic note, and yet he can hardly be said to belong to the English renaissance as a whole or to any definite part of it. All the leaders of this national movement are mentioned again and again in the pages of "A Westminster Pilgrim," and yet the pilgrim goes his independent way, intent upon the tasks that he considers especially his own. While in the course of his work, Sir Frederick Bridge is always finding fresh friends and making new acquaintances; he thus occu-

interest than the arrangements in the abbey for the coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. "This was a matter," writes Sir Frederick, "of absorbing interest to me. . . . In selecting the music of the service, I finally determined upon a scheme which would embrace a period of five centuries of English church music, from sixteenth century Merbecke and Tallis to composers of the present day."

One of the difficulties that had to be surmounted was due to the time-honored privilege and duty of the Westminster boys to acclaim the King and Queen with their Vivats. How were the stentorian shouts of "Vivat Regina Alexandra!" and "Vivat Rex Edwardus!" to be combined with the processional singing on the entrance of Their Majesties into the abbey? Finally these Vivats were fitted into a sort of

when a cathedral choir school has a competent master and is organized in a satisfactory manner, the choir boys do not suffer in their general education. Thus he does not regard with favor the proposal recently made by the archbishops' committee that the morning service should be sung in plainchants by men only, in order that the choristers may be free to attend a secondary school.

## Forsok Pleasant Surroundings

Soon after his fourteenth year young Bridge left the choir, and was articled by his father to John Hopkins, the organist. The five happy years of those articles, he says, fed all too quickly. His first permanent appointment was at Windsor. It was not particularly remunerative, but he was enabled to do a good deal of teaching at Eton College, giving private lessons to the boys and instruction in class singing in the lower school.

In spite of the many interesting friends that the young organist made during this period, he was set upon obtaining a cathedral appointment, and was actually chosen for Manchester Cathedral when only 24 years of age. He followed Troutbeck in this post, and was himself afterward followed by Nicholson. The effect of this sequence, says one well-informed critic, exerted an influence by which not only Manchester, but the church music of the whole Nation has benefited. It was in Manchester that Dr. Troutbeck elaborated the system of pointing, by which the due quantity of the syllables has become observed in Anglican chanting, while by Dr. Bridge's labors, both at Manchester and Westminster, the musical side of chanting has likewise been advanced.

## British Tribute

However remarkable was the early age at which Sir Frederick was appointed to Manchester, it appears still more extraordinary that he should have obtained the coveted post at Westminster Abbey when he was scarcely more than 30. From that time onward he may almost be said to be a national possession; at any rate, the many historical events in which he played his part, and the great statesmen and exalted personages he met, impart to the narrative a national flavor. Yet he made friends in every class, and tells his readers not only of a waiter who discussed counterpoint with him, but of a frequently employed cabman who lent him the score of an oratorio and criticized him as a conductor.

To discuss Sir Frederick's own compositions in a suitable manner, or to enter into a detailed account of his teaching, would extend this article to undue proportions, and, in truth, neither subject occupies many pages of this amusing and somewhat prolix autobiography. But a word must, at any rate, be said about his Gresham lectures. When Sir Frederick writes that the college has a very excellent hall to hold 500 people, that the audiences are large and interested, and that his professorship has been to him a source of great interest and information, he hardly does justice to the work that he has there accomplished. "As Gresham professor of music," says Mr. Fuller Maitland, "he has turned the school into one of the greatest treats accessible from very dull and sleepy affairs into one of the greatest treats accessible to the ordinary Londoner." In "A Westminster Pilgrim" (Novello & Co.) Sir Frederick Bridge gives to the world a fine record of service in church, cathedral, abbey, college, university, and concert room. He slyly adds on the title-page that the book contains also a few notes on sport.

## Sir Frederick Prevailed

In the end he was persuaded to get the boys to wait until they had tried their Vivats in rehearsal in the manner proposed. The effect was so good that all objection vanished, the regard of their forbearance being apparent at a later date. For when the time came for the distribution of the coronation medals to the choir and band, the Westminster boys were also put down as recipients. Interrogated by one of the King's officers as to their claim to this distinction, Sir Frederick produced a copy of the anthem in which the Vivats occurred, and pointed out that the music contained the direction, King's Scholars of Westminster School. That settled the question; the boys got their medals, and the captain gave justice to the work that he has there accomplished.

On the other hand, Sir Frederick is a true admirer of Henry Purcell, "our greatest musician and a former organist at Westminster Abbey." One of the most interesting musical anecdotes in the book has to do with the Purcell celebration in the abbey. Sir Frederick desired to include the "Te Deum" written by Purcell for St. Cecilia's day in 1694. He confesses that he had tried it once and found it very tedious, and that Sir Hubert Parry agreed with him in thinking the work "dull and long-winded." So, with much regret, the decision was taken to it.

## Recovering the "Te Deum"

Then, as Sir Frederick says, occurred a most dramatic and fortunate incident. When walking one night to his house in the cloisters after evening service, a man appeared out of the gloom and offered to show him a manuscript, possibly by Purcell. The roll of music proved to be the "Te Deum" in question; and so it appeared, had belonged to the former organist of Eton College. Needless to say it was promptly purchased. Inserted in the score were the names of the original solo-singers, mostly members of the Chapel Royal Choir, of which place Purcell was organist as well as of Westminster.

But looking through the "Te Deum" one or twice, the new owner began to rub his eyes and wonder what was wrong with it. It seemed so much better than the "Te Deum" with which he was familiar, and so much more condensed. Taking down the printed score, published by Vincent Novello, Sir Frederick says that he realized intuitively, with the most absolute certainty, what had been done. "Dr. Boyce, anxious to keep Purcell's "Te Deum" as a rival to the "Dettingen Te Deum" of Handel, had taken Purcell's score and broken it up into various movements, adding in the process about 150 bars to the original, many of these additions being exceedingly "dull and long-winded" symphonies.

This was the case that had excited Mendelssohn's disgust, had prompted Sir Hubert Parry's dictum that it was "dull and long-winded," and established my conviction that it was too tiresome to find a place in the Purcell celebration." Another edition of the "Te Deum" was then prepared, this time of the real Purcell, and was duly sung at the celebration.

## Incidents of Note

A considerable part of the book is taken up with the chronicles of various state functions, none having more

folk song, with an orchestral symphony between the first and second parts of the anthem and were to be uttered at the moment when the King and Queen passed under the screen into the choir. The captain of Westminster School, however, called on Sir Frederick Bridge, and, very politely but very seriously, said that he was deputed by the school to represent that they did not approve of the arrangement, and thought that it did not give due prominence to the ancient right of the school.

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In view of the fact that so many of those educated at choir schools have risen to eminence in their chosen profession, Sir Frederick considers that

Drury Lane perhaps roused a fury in their time which nowadays could hardly be credited.

## Purpose of Librettists

For it must be remembered that this work was produced two years after the fall of the Third Empire—when factional struggles almost hid the shame of 1870. And in the story of the plucky little Clariette Angot, Lecocq's librettists (there were three) were using the first revolution as a peg on which to hang some pointed criticism of the last. And so we have the heroine getting herself imprisoned by singing an inciting song against the government; and the "hero" fashioned out of a satirist and writer of political songs.

But this poetaster, Ange Pitou, was a doubtful hero, although he was the tenor, for the heroine does not marry him, but returns to her barber lover Pomponnet—to escape marriage with whom, in the first act, Clariette sings in her wedding day the revolutionary song already mentioned. The song is directed against Barras (the real discoverer of Napoleon) and his reigning favorite, Mlle. Lange, also against her admirer Larivaudière. Brought before Lange for examination, Clariette finds in her an old schoolfellow and also a rival, a rival, for Ange Pitou has a large heart, and has no sooner finished singing with Mlle. Lange a song of politics and love than he is ready to sing another with Clariette with the politics left out.

There is the charming song of schoolgirl days between the two ladies, and one when Pomponnet is dressing Madame's hair and amid the sadly sentimental description of his imprudent bride's beauty and virtue interjects—at least in Dion Calthrop's Drury Lane version—instruction in the art of the coiffure. The song of the conspirators, one of the most spontaneously comic episodes in musical literature, is known the world over, as is also the delightful waltz at the end of the act in which those who came to arrest remain to dance. Another humorous number where the music catches the spirit of the scene is the duel between the two timid rivals in the dark. Separated from their positions in the opera, most of these tunes, with their Mozartian ideas, and ringing the changes on a few common chords, are somewhat old-fashioned, not to say monotonous.

**Burlesque Situations**

But these lively rhythm and catchy melodies seem in their place to rise so spontaneously from the scene or situation as to become full of character and meaning. One can even discern a strong satirical vein in the music, as, for instance, when it supports the spy spying—only for him to find in the spied-upon fellow conspirator. The prevailing tone, however, of "La Fille de Madame Angot" is one of irresistible light-heartedness, not so irresistibly spontaneous, perhaps, but of the same order. It is carried out in this spirit at Drury Lane, though the performance fell short of its full effect in one or two instances.

The chief reason was no doubt insufficient rehearsal; indeed, in the case of the poet-hero Ange Pitou, it was known that Mr. Webster Millar assumed the rôle only on the previous day. Miss Desirée Ellinger's account of the title part was intelligent, vocally efficient, but too serious and restless. On the other hand, Miss Gladys Ancrem as Mlle. Lange and Mr. Herbert Langley as the barber Pomponnet were in the proper comedy vein, steady and vocally excellent. Mr. Arthur Wynn's Larivaudière was befittingly grim, but lacked again the essence of burlesque which this kind of chancery-conspirator demands. The scenery and costumes designed by Hugo Rumbold, who has done such splendid work in the Beecham productions, were wonderfully effective. The fish market was a riot of moving buffs, browns, and reds of the peasants' clothes; the tasteful costumes of Les Merveilleuses in Lange's boudoir, and the wonderful garden scene, with the terrace showing all figures silhouetted against the night sky, are things which Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Arthur Collins may count on being talked about—along with Mr. Eugene Goossens' skill and sympathy as conductor, for without true sympathy these revivals could not be.

**AN OPERA OF EARLY REVOLUTION**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

## THE HOME FORUM

## "The Pilot That Weathered the Storm"

The years of Pitt's retirement were mainly spent at Walmer, with occasional excursions to London and Bath. From April, 1802, to May, 1803, he does not appear to have entered the House of Commons. In May, 1802, he received the greatest compliment that has ever been paid to an English statesman. Sir Francis Burdett had moved an indirect, and Nicholls, the author of some paltry Recollections a direct vote of censure on the late government. Both were rejected by immense majorities. But such rejection did not satisfy the House, a mere negative was insufficient. By an overwhelming majority against a minority of fifty-two, it was carried: "That the Right Hon. William Pitt has rendered great and important services to his country, and especially deserved the gratitude of this House." And immediately afterward, there took place that spontaneous celebration of his birthday, which was repeated for a full generation afterward. It was for that first banquet that Canning composed the exquisite verses, "The Pilot That Weathered the Storm."

Under honors so unparalleled Pitt could well remain in contented quiet at Walmer.

Meanwhile Addington and his colleagues drew their salaries with regularity, and, so long as peace lasted, there was no objection to the process.

When, however, it became clear that there was no possibility of preserving peace with Napoleon, all eyes, even Addington's, instinctively turned to Pitt.

In the succeeding month, war was declared against France, and a few days later Pitt resumed his attendance in the House of Commons to defend that measure. His reappearance created a unique sensation. There were two hundred new members in the House of Commons who had never heard him; many of whom had never seen him. As he walked up to his seat, the feeling was irrepressible, and there was a cry of "Pitt, Pitt," as if proceeding from the very helplessness of showing emotion in any other way. Whitbread and Erskine were heard with impatience and then he rose, greeted with a renewed storm of acclamation.

He spoke for two hours and a half, and the termination of his speech was received with round upon round of enthusiastic applause.

"His influence and authority in the House of Commons," writes Romilly, a strong opponent, "exceed all belief. The Ministry seem in the House of Commons, in comparison with him, to be persons of no account."

"To Pitt's speeches," says a contemporary by no means prejudiced with favor, "nothing seemed wanting, yet there was no redundancy. He seemed as by intuition to hit the precise



"Sunset," from a drawing by J. Francis Murphy

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no change in the naturalization laws; a protective tariff; immediate admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte constitution; denounced popular sovereignty as fraud; branded the recent reopening of the African slave trade as a crime against humanity; denied the authority of Congress, a territory, or any individual to give legal existence to slavery in any territory. The principles of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal, have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, were affirmed; disunion was "held in abhorrence"; the lawless invasion by armed forces of the soil of any state or territory, no matter what the pretext, was declared "among the greatest crimes," and the right of every state to regulate its own domestic institutions in its own way was held to be essential to the maintenance of that balance of power on which the endurance of our political fabric depends. Not a word was said about the Dred Scott decision, the Fugitive Slave Law, or the personal liberty laws so bitterly denounced by the Democrats.

Balloting began on the third day. Up to that time the success of Seward seemed assured, but the first ballot showed that, with the anti-Seward states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri voting each for a favorite son, Lincoln was but seventy-one and one-half votes behind Seward. New York cast seventy votes for Seward. Outside of that State the two rivals were almost exactly equal. If the great anti-Seward states would unite on Lincoln he would be chosen. On the second ballot Vermont changed to Lincoln, forty-four votes came over to him from Pennsylvania, some smaller states followed the example, and Lincoln was three and one-half votes behind Seward. When the roll of the states was called for the third time Lincoln was fifty-one and one-half ahead of Seward, and lacked but one and one-half of the number necessary to a choice. In dead silence the convention waited to see what state would change her vote and give him the nomination. As quickly as possible a member from Ohio mounted upon his chair and said, "I rise, Mr. Chairman, to announce the change of four votes of Ohio from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln." Then went up a shout that shook the Wigwam, was taken up by the crowd without, and made it impossible to hear the discharge of cannon on the roof which announced to the city that a nomination had been made. In the afternoon Hannibal Hamlin of Maine was chosen as the vice-presidential candidate.

As the telegraph spread the news the eastern salutes of a hundred guns were fired at Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Ithaca, New Haven, Boston, Portland, Bangor. At Albany the news was disbelieved, but when confirmed State Street was a line of burning tar barrels.—From "A History of the United States From the Revolution to the Civil War," by John Bach McMaster.

The birds have hid, the winds are low.  
The brake is awake, the grass aglow:  
The bat is the rover,  
No bee on the clover,  
The day is over,  
And evening come.

## Evening Songs

The heavy beetle spreads her wings,  
The toad has the road, the cricket  
sings:  
The bat is the rover,  
No bee on the clover,  
The day is over,  
And evening come.

The world has thoughts she will not own:  
When shade and dream with night have flown:  
Bright overhead, a star  
Makes golden guesses what they are.

—John Vance Cheney.

## The First Nomination of Lincoln

The Republican convention was to

meet at Chicago on the sixteenth of May [1860], but delegates began to

arrive and headquarters were opened

some days before that date. Who

would be the nominee was the one

topic of their conversation. Men

had been wrought out. At last the

mystic cable was made and stretched

from side to side of the ocean. Men

on one continent stood at the cable's

eastern end and held converse with

men in the western world. It was

wonderful, beyond belief.

But something had happened. One

day the operator ticked his message

out under the sea and there was no re-

sponse. No answering click came back

out of the ocean caves. The man at

the key leaned back from his instru-

ment, for it was powerless. The cab-

le had been broken somewhere in

mid-ocean.

The story of the search for the

place where the cable had parted and

the tale of the long-continued efforts

to bring the severed ends together

form one of the most thrilling chap-

ters ever written in the book of hu-

man endeavor. But at last the seem-

ingly impossible was accomplished.

Up out of the depths of the ocean, by

the aid of grappling hooks, the broken

strands were lifted and carefully

welded together once more. Again

the cable was dropped back to its

old bed at the bottom of the ocean.

Now the electric spark flashed into the

water on the American side awoke

a corresponding spark away on the

coast of England. Once more the cab-

le was alive. Link touching link, the

whole chain throbbs with power!

—Edgar L. Vincent.

## On Telling the Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is, perhaps, no more severe

criticism of modern society to be

found in history than the failure of

the Quakers to induce the world to

tell the truth. The Quakers had read

in the Bible that poverty was better

than lying, and they remembered the

terrible denunciation of the liar con-

tinued in the Book of Revelation. No

to them the Bible was a great rule of

conduct, and not something to be bent

to social convenience or personal ad-

vantage. They attempted, therefore,

to bring their lives and their words into

an agreement with it, and in this to

demonstrate practically the atro-

ment. Such a counsel of perfection,

however, was too much for society in

the reign of Charles the Second, and

had remained too much for Christen-

dum ever since. The white lie, the

society lie, speaking generally, the

"lie w/ a lid on," were all too useful

to all predicated an economy of truth,

and as such demanded a mental de-

parture from Principle. Now such a

departure from Principle must neces-

sarily affect every demonstration

based upon Truth. You could not say

that two and two were something less

or something more than four, and

build the dome of Brunelleschi, and

in like manner, no man can habitually

depart from Truth, even in little ways,

and expect to heal the sick, as Jesus

healed them, much less to walk on the

water or to raise the dead.

Truth-telling, that is to say, is not

so much an art, in the true sense of

the word, as it is Science. This may

seem strange, at first blush, to a man

but it is a metaphysical fact.

What then is to be said of a society

whose pleasant courtesies are based

on a dubious veracity? Surely,

this only, that it is a time for the

adoption of another standard. This,

of course, does not mean that, in order

to be truthful, any person has to run

amuck through the world's social ob-

servances. That would be as un-

scientific as compounding for them.

What it does mean is that the deter-

mination to be truthful brings with it

it necessarily its own protection. And

that just as a man does not have to

prove his understanding of the unre-

ality of matter by breaking his leg in

order to set it without a surgeon, so

he will not find himself in surround-

ings where he must lie, even with

white lies, in order to be polite.

"The detail of conforming to society, in any

way," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 138

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### Armageddon: Act II

THE second act of Armageddon is well under way, and anyone who ever expected, or even hoped, that, after the signing of peace, the world would settle down and live happily ever afterward, as the fairy tales say, must, by this time, be suffering the severest disillusionment. Nor is it as though this unrest was manifested in a number of disconnected outbursts. All down the road from Dan to Beersheba it is just the same. In Dan it may be a matter of wages, and in Beersheba, one of hours; but in Kedesh it is the question of sympathy, in Samaria what is charged is intimidation, whilst in Jerusalem the struggle fluctuates over direct action. Nor is this by chance. The symptoms may vary but the cause is the same, and the cause is easy enough of discovery; it is the desire of the human mind sometimes for something better, but frequently merely for something different or more.

This in itself is the natural result of decades of subserviency to the mesmerism of the law of supply and demand. Commerce everywhere has been tributary to this law, which indeed has been a law to the extent that the human mind has imposed it upon itself, and then made obeisance before it. Now, as a matter of fact, as even philosophic idealists since the days of Berkeley should know, material phenomena are the servants and not the masters of the human mind. Consequently to lay down the supremacy of the law of supply and demand in a world of ideas is absurd. Nor, if matter be accepted as the supreme arbiter, is the question affected in the slightest degree. It is only necessary to take a despised history, and to trace the evolution of the socialist tendency in the economic development of the world, to show how legislators have managed to infringe the law of supply and demand at will, whilst still calmly assuming its invulnerability. As if every child did not know that law capable of infraction had been proved, ipso facto, not to be law, and the miracle of infraction to be nothing but the demonstration of a hitherto unsuspected fact.

All of which merely goes to prove that until the world really becomes obedient to law, that is to say, to Principle, and consents to be governed not by the fluctuating dogmas of the human mind, but by the inviolable decrees of divine Mind, Armageddon will go on with every varying manifestation of unrest and positive disturbance. The panaceas of socialism, syndicalism, anarchism, or bolshevism, rising in a perfect crescendo of violence, will, of course, like water, eventually find their own level. At the same time unless their attempted excesses are controlled by some understanding of Principle, the world may yet pass through some very bitter experiences, of which those in revolutionary Russia will then seem only a foretaste. Humanity, therefore, without any more ado, had better learn to bow its neck to the yoke of Principle, remembering, as it does so, the words of the great teacher of Principle, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

The difficulty of the application of metaphysics to politics and economics has always been this: first, that the stern, mental discipline which the exact thinker is compelled to submit himself to, is repugnant to the naturally sensuous indolence of the human mind, with the result that this mind has readily accepted the inevitable suggestion, which constitutes its second objection, that all the oceans and the Grand Sahara lie between metaphysics and a work-a-day world. The first century of the Christian era saw the truth impressed in the human consciousness in a way it was impossible ever again to free it from; the Renaissance which wrenched human thought clear of medievalism substituted understanding for superstition, and now the century has come full circle to the divine demand that the unveiling of Principle shall be demonstrated in the life of Christendom. So the student of Principle comes face to face with socialism and bolshevism, with the strike and sabotage, and there is demanded of him not words alone, for a man cannot live on these any more than on bread alone, but some practical exhibition of what he is going to do about these things.

Fortunately the reply is not a very difficult one. It consists first and last in a declaration of obedience to Principle, but this obedience must be attained by sustained metaphysical thinking, and must be proved by consistent demonstration. If, that is to say, a man owns a business or a workshop he must demonstrate in fair and generous treatment, not less than in kindness of attitude, his understanding of Principle, so as to promote harmony and contentment. That in so doing he may be faced by the goat in human nature is no more an argument against the legitimacy of the task than the failure to convert the goat into a sheep would constitute a justification of the goat. A goat, indeed, persistently clinging to its goathood, may have to be treated after the manner of the money-changers in the Temple, but in such a case it is well to remember the command about judging righteous judgment.

The problems to be faced in such a demonstration will often be peculiarly perplexing. A fair example may, perhaps, be found in sabotage. Long ago sabotage ceased to be definable in such crude terms as throwing a bomb into a machine. Sabotage is, in a sentence, the argument by tu quoque reduced to material practice. Because a farmer in Washington pays what are regarded as improper wages a thousand fruit trees are planted upside down. This is the tu quoque of the farm hand. But curiously enough the farm hand dissents altogether from the argument that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Sabotage at the expense of the worker he maintains is wrong, since it is the effort of the one to benefit at the expense of the many: it only becomes legitimate when utilized for the advantage of the many against the one, the reason for this being that whilst sabotage is primarily a weapon for the subjection of the individual,

it is ultimately a weapon for the destruction of all capital. Thus the question eventually turns on the fundamental proposition of the legitimacy of capital as such, and the deduction is inevitable that if a country governed under manhood suffrage permits capitalism, the effort to crush capitalism by means of sabotage is directed not really against capital, but against government of the people, by the people, for the people.

This, it hardly be said, is a crude way of dealing with sabotage. But it is not an unfair way. And proves how the old road-builders of the empire of the Caesars planned all roads to lead to Rome, or, to put it differently, how every economic argument centers on the question of Capital and Labor.

### The Japanese Way

THE simple, vigorous pronouncement of national right, made through the columns of this paper recently by Mr. H. F. Kung and Mr. T. H. Hsu, special delegates to the Peace Conference from the Province of Shantung, contained one statement particularly worthy of notice at the present time. The Shantung delegates declared that it was entirely due to Japanese intrigue that China was, in the end, denied the right of signing the peace treaty with a reservation in regard to Shantung. Japan, they declared, did not like the reservation. The Big Three were at first indifferent about it. But Japan was determined that no reservation should be allowed, and to this end she resorted to the expedient of informing the council that she had learned the Chinese delegates had received instructions from the Peking Government to sign, whether allowed to make reservation or not. In this way she made the council believe that the Chinese protest was insincere.

Now the chief handicap of the West in dealing with China is, and has always been, that it has never shaken itself free from the influence of the travelers' tales, from the days of Marco Polo onwards, which declared that China was the land of the upside-down. Instead of striving to gain the Chinese view point, a task never really difficult when the attempt is sincere, it has uniformly resigned itself to Kipling's dictum about East and West, and either ridden roughshod over China's rights and susceptibilities, or, with almost comic simplicity, placed itself under the guidance, where China was concerned, of anyone who laid claim with sufficient assurance to "understand China."

Japan has not been slow to recognize this condition of things, and to take full advantage of it. Those who know Japan, especially diplomatic Japan, are abundantly familiar with that quiet but, nevertheless, almost overwhelming assumption of superior knowledge concerning the Chinese people and Chinese history, custom, and tradition. The westerner's opinion is treated with polite and patient deference, but he is given very clearly to understand that, of course, he does not know, and cannot be expected to know. "We come of kindred stock," declares the Japanese diplomatist, in effect. "Our traditions are the same. Japan owes much to China, very much indeed, in the matter of learning and philosophy and in many other ways. We are familiar with and in sympathy with her ways of thinking. If you do so and so, China will do thus and thus. China has not to explain anything to us, and we need not explain anything to China. On the other hand, see the way we are proving that we understand the West. Look at our civilization and tremendous progress, all founded on western ideals and ideas. We are thus in a position to help both sides in this difficult question, and shall be glad to offer our services."

Granted that this is the attitude of Japan, as it is, of course, it is not difficult to give full credit to the contention of the Shantung delegates that the final decision of the Peace Conference to refuse to allow China to sign the peace treaty with a reservation in regard to Shantung was due to Japanese intrigue. "China must protest, of course," so the diplomatic statement would run, "in order to save her face," but China will sign at the last moment, without a doubt, and then the work will be really completed. It may not be easy to understand. But then, we know China." Is such a conversation, after all, so very imaginary?

### Pittsburgh's Building Policy

EVERYBODY, presumably, will agree that it is a good thing, and at this time a very important thing, to encourage people in the United States to build houses. Therefore, anything that promises to increase the amount of desirable housing space available almost anywhere in the country is of interest and value to the public. It would be well for the states and municipalities generally to be alert to learn of any beneficial experience or helpful experiment in this line of activity in any other state or city, in order that progress may everywhere be as rapid as possible. The opinion seems to be sound as well as widespread that one of the most practical and acceptable ways of increasing housing accommodations is by the encouragement of individuals to build houses for their own use. The large and progressive city of Pittsburgh has had what is there considered a profitable experience of such a nature, and this busy Pennsylvania city is so early in its efforts to help the man who would build a house for himself that it may make a valuable contribution, in the shape of a successful policy, to the welfare of other localities.

While the aid given to the man who wants to build a house in Pittsburgh is purely a matter of taxation, and the average person is inclined to regard taxation as a complex and mysterious subject, the Pittsburgh method of procedure is very simple and easy to understand, so far as the property owner is concerned. It is embodied in what is locally termed the "graded tax law." This law, which went into effect in 1913, lowered the tax on buildings, and increased the burden on land. This year the tax on land is 30 per cent higher than that on buildings, and in a few years more there will be a difference of 50 per cent. This increasing burden on land values has, of course, made it less profitable than it would otherwise have been to hold land out of use, and, according to

information recently given to this paper by W. N. McNair, a Pittsburgh attorney, the community has reaped a distinct benefit by the consequent discouragement of speculation. Pittsburgh seems to have furnished especially suitable conditions for making a genuine test of such a law, because during the period of the war, throughout which the regulation was in force, the great industrial expansion of the steel industry centered there and brought a large number of additional families to the city. Notwithstanding this situation, and the fact that rents have advanced during the past year, land values have not increased. In fact, the report of the city assessing department for 1919 shows that the value of unimproved land in Pittsburgh is about the same as in 1914. When the influx of workers during the years of big war orders is considered, the fact that there was no wholesale buying up of land for speculation, with attendant "boosting" of prices for land, seems highly significant with regard to this taxation policy. Indeed the results appear to have gone far to prove the value of this graded tax law, which was intended to keep the prices of land reasonable so that small houses could be built successfully for the workers, and in order that workers, with the help of local building and loan associations, might build houses for themselves. It seems that Pittsburgh people are much pleased with the effects of this tax arrangement. It is declared by Pittsburgh students of civic subjects that a condition of rapidly advancing values in building lots is not one for any city to be proud of or to rejoice over, for, they say, and it would seem with ample reason, it indicates that a city in which such a situation obtains is allowing speculators to hold land free from a proper share of the tax burden, and taxing homes and industries more heavily in order to make up for the comparative exemption.

It may be assumed that there are in scores of cities, and in hundreds if not thousands of towns, in the United States, many people who, when the Nation entered the war, were ready, or nearly ready, to undertake the building of houses, or who, during the recent period of high wages, have become more or less prepared to do so. In a great number of such cases probably little positive encouragement of a pecuniary nature would be necessary to induce persons to go ahead with construction, notwithstanding the present high cost of labor and materials. Well advised efforts to provide such assistance should everywhere be made, and the results, locally and in the aggregate, would no doubt richly repay them.

### "Going Berrying," and the Reasons

FROM some points of view, it would be fair to divide the people of the United States into two great classes, those who like to "go berrying," and those who don't. There are, of course, plenty of people who enjoy eating berries after somebody else has gone after them, and many take a definite pleasure in having berry-patches of their own, as an adjunct of some neat little garden. Strawberry-growing by ordinary city or suburban house-holders, for example, has increased tremendously within the last few years, partly because the price at which strawberries are sold by the dealers has increased from the "three boxes for a quarter" of pre-war halcyon days to the 30 to 50 cents a box of post-war prosperity, and partly because of the popular discovery that success with a back-yard strawberry patch is not much of a trick, after all, if one is willing to give the plants a mere fragment of one's time, with regularity. But your true enthusiast in berrying is the one who likes to pick berries, who, when somebody proposes "going berrying," will exclaim, "Yes, come on!" in the very face of opportunities to "go after the mail," to "go automobile riding," to "lie still and read," or to do any one of the countless other things that average humankind is supposed to do "up country."

Yet there are different species of the genus berry-picker. Anybody who has ever been berrying knows them all. Recall that one of peripatetic disposition, for example, who, large of stature, is apt, by some curious law of contrasts, to seize upon the smallest basket or tin pail as equipment, who is always finding "a better place" over here, or a spot where "they're pretty thick" over there, who apparently never stays long enough anywhere to gather the berries that offer, but is all over the pasture and back again, perhaps without achieving any more than to fill pail or basket once, small as it is. Contrasting, indeed, is that other familiar one who goes at the picking as at a profession or a trade, who, swiftly and shrewdly, yet unobtrusively, selecting the favorable location, strips the bushes without a sign of effort, who seems to move hardly at all, yet who fills pail after pail or basket after basket, and who, very likely, "picks clean" to a degree that is positively provoking to one of livelier but less productive effort. Then there are berry-pickers who are always finding wildflowers about which they must call to their neighbors, with ever-new discovery and announcement of an ever-old beauty of form or color; there are berry-pickers who have an undiscoverable knack of keeping spick and span, though they go into the pasture in spotless white throughout, and there are others who are always stopping to exclaim at getting stained with the green of moss or the claret of fruit, and who distract the attention of all the feminine berry-pickers near at hand by loud wondering as to what will "take it out." Berry-picking has been known to come perilously near taking on the aspects of a joint debate at such moments! There is, of course, a species of berry-picker who looks like the rest, and acts like the rest, but who never succeeds in filling pail or basket, for the simple reason that each berry-filled hand finds the way to the berry-picker's mouth the shortest and most familiar line of action; yet it ought to be said that these pickers are chiefly of the juvenile order, and can usually be detected readily by certain undeniably stains about the lips and teeth, if not, indeed, more or less over the whole physiognomy.

Nobody knows, rightly, just why people like to "go berrying." There must be something else than profit in it, for perfectly good berry pickers have been known, on coming back from the pasture with heaping ten-quart pailfuls, to say to some other picker, or to some neighbor,

"Here, you can have mine. I haven't any special use for 'em," or "Can't you use these? I like just to pick." And certainly it is not merely a matter of being out of doors; there are places a-plenty in the open that are vastly more alluring, in themselves, than the middle of a side-hill pasture on a July forenoon.

### Notes and Comments

AN AMUSING story, very likely not "too good to be true," is told of an unsuccessful effort made by the United States Commissioner of Fisheries to supply the Atlantic with crabs from the Pacific. The Pacific crab is about four times as big as the Atlantic crab, and the hope was eventually to enrich Atlantic waters, from the fisherman's point of view, with crabs as worth while catching as those that flourish off shore on the other side of the continent. Two carloads of Pacific crabs were transported overland to Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and there set free in the Atlantic, each crab wearing a little metal tag with the inscription "When found notify Commissioner of Fisheries at Washington." Two or three years passed and nothing was heard of the crabs: then two of them were found by an Argentine fisherman. They were headed south, and it seemed fair to assume that they were trying to get to their home in the Pacific, even if they went all the way round South America to get there.

PERHAPS there is no country in the world more generous to the sudden genius which beats it fairly, squarely, and completely, at its own game, on its own soil, than England. Certainly it has taken the young French lawn tennis player, Miss Lenglen, to its heart during these days when she has been breaking all records and amazing all comers by her unconquerable pace and skill at Wimbledon. There is no steadier and more expert veteran on the courts than Mrs. Lambert Chambers, but Miss Lenglen, in a close contest, has shown herself the better player of the two, and has won the championship. No one will grudge her her victory, for these days at Wimbledon have proved her to be an almost faultless player with unbounded energy and enthusiasm which make her as enjoyable as she is interesting to watch.

Most players have a weak spot somewhere in their armor which it may take the expert to uncover: it is quite safe to assume that had it not been detected before, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, able strategist that she is, would have laid it bare. But Miss Lenglen was brilliant and reliable from start to finish, whether driving steadily from the back of the court or administering smashing blows at the net. It can be confidently asserted that no finer playing, and none more exciting—for though Miss Lenglen kept ahead she did not run away from her opponent—has ever been witnessed at Wimbledon.

EXCEPT for the war the Salvation Army would have celebrated its fiftieth birthday four years ago, but there could hardly have been a better reminder of what the army had done and become in a half century than the recent award of the Victoria Cross to three Salvation Army soldiers for their service in France. Fifty-four years ago things were very different; the first appearances of the salvationists aroused opposition, rowdies tried to break up the meetings, and on at least one occasion members of the future army were arrested in England as "disturbers of the peace." Originally simply an attempt to make converts by outdoor preaching, the movement which William Booth started in July, 1865, was put on a military basis and became the Salvation Army in 1878, since which time it has grown from seventy-five corps in England to about 9000 corps and outposts in more than sixty countries. The army was officially recognized by King Edward VII when he received the founder at Buckingham Palace in 1904; a different yet remarkable "official recognition" occurred quite recently when a tableau honoring the Salvation Army was made the climax of the current "Ziegfeld Follies" on Broadway.

RUMOR is abroad, although without the backing of official statement, that the United States Army will soon wear sea-green uniforms. The sea-green soldier will not look so bright and Hibernian as many will probably imagine, for a sea-green uniform is technically described as "bluish" and tends to blend with the landscape. Green, however, is not altogether new in the American Army, for, although blue was the color of the infantry uniform until the adoption of khaki, the cavalry at one time rode in green. Undoubtedly a green-clad army, if it actually comes, will be something of a surprise to the average American citizen, who is still, despite the olive-drab soldiery of the past few decades, inclined to think of blue as the national military color. But blue looks black against a light-colored landscape, and the modern ideal of a soldier's uniform would be a color that would make him invisible.

AN INTERESTING question, difficult to answer and not very important, is propounded by a book reviewer who wonders if any statistician has "ever calculated what personage in history has provoked the most biographies, comments, attacks, or defenses?" If any statistician has gone into the subject the results of his investigation are not generally known, and the reviewer remains undisputed in his belief that of all modern men Napoleon has probably caused the spilling of the most ink. Thackeray and Dickens, however, would make a very good showing; and a great deal has been written about the Brontë sisters. One may question that the statistician's effort would be worth while, or lead anywhere except to the conclusion that each case offered its own explanations. The continuing interest in Napoleon, of which the latest proof is a forthcoming dictionary of the Napoleonic era, with included biographies of his important contemporaries and of every member of his family, would hardly throw much light on the continuing interest in Dickens, who has certainly been the subject of more books and papers than Thackeray.